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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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27 March 1985

**USSR REPORT**  
**POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS**

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INTERNATIONAL

GROWING USE OF AWACS PLANES BY NATO STATES HIT

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by V. Roshchupkin: "Break-In Politics. Washington's 'Flying Gunboats'"]

[Text] The statements made some time ago by Sven Blindheim, a former major in the Norwegian army, made the impression of an exploding bomb on journalists in Oslo. He revealed that which had been kept in darkest secrecy in the inner confines of NATO circles. What was the cause of this commotion in military circles in NATO countries and of the alarm of the progressive press and public? Blindheim stated that he had personally participated in subversive activity by NATO intelligence services against the Soviet Union. In particular, these services were attempting to infiltrate their agents onto the territory of the USSR.

What sort of information was it that interested NATO spies? Primarily information about military objectives. One of the priority tasks of NATO intelligence agencies, according to reports of which several foreign publications have gained possession, was to obtain secret information to be used to locate basic targets in the territory of the USSR and its allies, against which targets a principal nuclear missile strike would be directed. The network of American radar navigational stations of the types "Loran-S" and "Omega", whose sinister silhouettes have sprung up like mushrooms along the Norwegian coast, is designed to guide missiles from American atomic submarines. In addition, a network of stations for radio and electronic surveillance has begun operations on Norwegian territory.

However, NATO and overseas strategists found their greatest hopes on the deployment of the AWACS spy system in Norway. Its basic component is airplanes equipped with highly complex equipment for radio and electronic or, as it is called in the foreign press, electronic espionage.

... A huge airplane, with the characteristic radar reflector rising above its fuselage like a gigantic plate, taxis down the runway of the air force base at Erlann near the Norwegian city of Trondheim. Lifting off, the aircraft heads north.

This is a spy plane, equipped with the antenna of the AWACS long-range air radar detection and guidance system. According to the testimony of the Norwegian newspaper (FRYHETEN), in August 1984 AWACS system planes began to make

reconnaissance flights from Norwegian territory along the northern borders of the USSR regularly, once a week. But how did all this begin?

... The personnel of one of the air bases in the FRG were more than a little bit surprised when a whole cavalcade of cars with flashing chrome and black paint pulled onto the runway. High-ranking Bundeswehr officers got out and headed for an unusually shaped airplane: one with a "plate" atop its fuselage. Thus took place, several years ago, one of the first exhibition flights of the E-3A plane on the European continent; this plane is the basic component of the AWACS system. With West German generals on board the plane then made a flight along the GDR border, and they were able to see the spy plane's capabilities firsthand.

The Boeing 707 passenger liner was used as the basis in the planning of the flying superspy. Its specifications are as follows: weight - 150 tons, cruising speed - up to 670 kilometers per hour at an altitude of 10,000 meters, flight time without refueling - 11 hours. On board are almost  $3\frac{1}{2}$  tons of electronic equipment: a radar station, a computer system and communication and identification apparatus. According to Pentagon experts' calculations, the E-3A "flying radar system" would patrol at a distance of up to 300 kilometers from the front line and "look over" into a zone 80 kilometers deep lying beyond it.

At the present time, according to reports in the foreign press, there are 24 AWACS planes in the U.S. Air Force arsenal. Air Force command has plans to increase their number to 34. The Pentagon has allocated  $2\frac{1}{2}$  billion dollars for the setting up and development of this superspy venture.

The majority of participant nations in the North Atlantic bloc have decided to purchase AWACS system planes. The total cost of this NATO project, as reported in the press, amounts to a gigantic sum: 3.8 billion West German marks. This is the largest ever NATO program in the realm of military aviation financed by Western European countries.

As the London newspaper THE OBSERVER reported, NATO countries have received five AWACS system planes which will be used to observe the territories of "states in Eastern Europe." By the end of 1985, underlines the newspaper, NATO countries will allocate funds to acquire a total of 18 such planes and will establish new bases for them.

At the beginning of 1982 a ceremony marking the delivery of the first airplane equipped with the AWACS system to NATO command was held at the Dorne enterprise, a West German aviation concern near Munich. In accordance with its contract, by 1985 the Dorne concern will have outfitted 17 more American Boeings with electronic espionage equipment specially designed "for European conditions." Other very large FRG companies are also involved in the realization of this large-scale NATO program.

Geilenkirchen (FRG) has become the main center for the maintenance of all 18 such planes. The NATO headquarters in Geilenkirchen also has under its command English "Nimrod" system planes, which are also intended for air radar intelligence purposes. England is creating its own air espionage system on the basis of the airplanes mentioned above. As for France, in the beginning it declined

to participate in AWACS deployment, expressing a desire to pay for espionage information obtained by the "flying radar systems." However, not long ago Paris revised its plans. The decision has been made to buy from the USA planes of the system outlined above. According to reports in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, the French air force will acquire three E-3A aircraft from the Boeing Corporation. Delivery of these is planned for 1986.

Thus, NATO's militarist spiders have spun a sinister web of espionage in Western Europe on the basis of the AWACS system.

As was reported in the press, the radar location equipment carried by AWACS planes will allow NATO to "observe everything taking place in the airspace of the GDR, the greater part of Czechoslovakia and roughly 80 kilometers eastward into Polish territory." Besides conducting surveillance of "air targets" up to a radius of roughly 400 kilometers, AWACS is capable of intercepting radio messages, pinpointing the location of radar stations and observing objectives on the ground.

One should particularly note that the "air spies" have another, even more sinister mission. AWACS system planes are designed to guide American intermediate-range missiles to their targets; such intermediate-range missiles are now being deployed by the USA and NATO in Western Europe. These aircraft can also be utilized as flying command posts to direct battles. In the press it was reported that their onboard computers can coordinate and direct the course of several engagements simultaneously, and block radar stations and the functioning of "enemy" communications as well.

Observers note that the deployment of AWACS planes, planned for completion by 1987, represents part of NATO preparations for "limited" war in Europe. And not only in Europe -- AWACS planes are making flights in southwest Asia, the Far East and everywhere that the American military and its helpers are making militaristic preparations. Since August 1982 "flying radar systems" have participated in joint U.S.-Japanese military maneuvers near the USSR's Far Eastern borders.

Take for example the large-scale Boeing provocation by U.S., Japanese and South Korean intelligence services. For in this carefully planned and worked out espionage venture by the CIA -- with the goal of gathering data on Soviet strategic objectives on Kamchatka and Sakhalin -- the AWACS system was also employed. An E-3A plane was in the air at the same time as the Boeing.

Ruling circles in the USA make widespread use of AWACS planes as an instrument of military and political pressure and as a "demonstration of military presence." Today "flying radar systems" are a new stroke in the long-standing American policy of "gunboat diplomacy." "Sending AWACS planes to a region where the situation is unsettled (for the USA), so as to create an impressive American presence, is quicker and simpler than sending naval ships or Marines there," openly admitted the WASHINGTON POST.

When President Anwar Sadat was murdered in Egypt, Washington was concerned over a possible weakening of U.S. positions in the region. Two AWACS planes were

quickly dispatched to Egypt. Foreign observers saw this as a new turn in American diplomacy: "the broadening of the utilization of modern reconnaissance planes as a tool, simultaneously, of military and foreign policy." AWACS planes have appeared on more than one occasion in other regions where Washington saw a "threat to its vital interests."

Thus, the subversive, aggressive tendency of the AWACS system is evident.

The sinister shadows of American spy planes over many countries of the world and attempts to use them as an instrument of threats and blackmail is a reflection of the overall aggressive course of the USA and NATO; they seek to fire up war hysteria and intensify the arms race. Provocative flights by spy planes can have the most serious consequences and drag European countries into dangerous military adventures. This is why, among other slogans, participants in the antiwar movement in Western Europe more and more often demand the removal of AWACS planes, which have spread their black wings over Norway, the FRG and other countries.

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INTERNATIONAL

SUDAN'S PRO-U.S. POLICY SCORED, INTERNAL PROBLEMS CITED

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by S. Medvenko: "The Sudan -- In the Labyrinth of Problems"]

[Text] The high-rise building of the U.S. Embassy in the Sudan rises arrogantly above the low buildings of the western part of Khartoum. Its windows look out on the sun-drenched Sudanese capital through heavy gates, as if peering through a helmet face-plate. The building is surrounded by guards, soldiers wearing helmets and carrying automatic weapons; Marines stand at the doors of the Embassy. They are not simply standing there: the U.S. Embassy is the most frequent site of protest demonstrations by the Sudanese against the government's pro-American policy.

I observed one of these demonstrations by Sudanese young people at the U.S. Embassy. Banners in English and Arabic waved above the heads of the people: "Hail to an Independent Sudan!" "Down with Imperialism!" "Stop American Aid to Israel!"

"Our fathers and grandfathers didn't fight the English colonialists so that the country would now be enslaved by the American imperialists!" a tall young man who had climbed on top a car called to his comrades. "Washington is trying to impose its 'guardianship' on many Asian and African countries, including our country. But we do not want to be a vassal of America and consider alliance with the state that arms the Zionists of Israel and the racists of South Africa to be shameful..."

The young man did not finish his speech, because huge green trucks full of police and soldiers pulled up to the demonstration ... and the clubs and whips went into action.

Khartoum has already confirmed its loyalty to Washington's policy in the region a number of times, for example by taking part in the joint American-Sudanese military maneuvers named "Bright Star" and "Natural Bond." According to official statements, during these exercises American landing forces from the "rapid deployment forces" were flown across the sea in planes to the desert near Khartoum where, with their Sudanese allies, they worked on actions to "defend Arab lands against outside aggression." But the real missions were perfectly transparent -- to "try out" Sudanese territory as a bridgehead for the "rapid deployment forces" and a base for military intervention in the affairs of other states.

Washington is trying not to be indebted and is generously increasing its aid to the Sudan; a substantial part of the aid is for military purposes. The United States has an interest in increasing the Sudan's military potential, for unselfish reasons of course!

In their statements Sudanese officials often blame all the troubles the country is enduring on "outside forces" or "certain neighboring states," who supposedly not only threaten aggression but are also undermining the Sudanese economy. But the problems that the Sudan is experiencing are in no way the result so some other country's secret intrigues. The country's economy finds itself in profound crisis and equally profound dependence on foreign capital because of the "open door" policy that is being followed. The Sudan's state debt has already passed 9 billion dollars. Inflation of close to 50 percent has led to unprecedented high prices and sharply reduced the real earnings of working people.

The grave economic situation also makes it impossible to solve many social problems. The demographic explosion combined with massive migration by impoverished peasants to the cities has brought about a severe housing crisis.

"I have lived in the Umm-al-Badda region for 10 years," Abdel Majid told me. I have five children. "I own a miserable shack made of cardboard boxes and tin in one of Khartoum's 'Bidonvilles.' We don't have electricity. My sons carry water; they have no time for school. And there are no schools nearby in any case. But other people have no shelter at all; on order from the city officials their little huts were razed by bulldozers. So now the poor people have to spend the night wherever they can."

There are tens of thousands like Abdel Majid in Khartoum. The state does not have money to build housing.

It does not have money for public health needs either. The mortality rate is unusually high in the Sudan, especially among children. The shortage of hospitals and medicines is felt everywhere. About 40 percent of the population suffers from various epidemic illnesses. Vast regions of the country have no medical services at all.

"Most of the younger generation in the Sudan do not have an opportunity to attend school." This admission was made last year by the Sudanese Minister of Education O. S. Ahmed. The level of illiteracy in the country has risen in recent years, reaching a record level of 83 percent. This figure is even higher in the rural areas and in the southern part of the country where schools have to be closed because of the lack of money and the shortage of teachers. A schoolgirl from the Southern Sudan wrote a letter to the editor of SUDAN NOW stating that schools are out of operation for whole semesters or have been completely closed down.

The railroad workers have protested against the government's domestic policy a number of times, and lawyers, engineers, and doctors have gone on strike. Young people react most strongly to the deteriorating standard of living. Secondary and college students in various Sudanese cities have stage numerous protest demonstrations. During one of the marches in Khartoum, the young

people demanded a revision of economic policy. The young men and women shouted "Down with the increase in prices!" "We don't want to live without electricity and transportation!" and "Textbooks and schools instead of weapons!"

To stop the actions by young people the authorities would now and again issue orders canceling classes at all educational institutions for an indefinite time. A law on "defense of public order" was instituted under the pretext of "preserving the peace." Under this law persons who "undermine security and organize meetings and demonstrations without the approval of the authorities" are subject to criminal penalties. The local administration receives broad punitive authority: whippings, large money fines, and imprisonment for up to 10 years.

It has already becomes an established Friday ritual. Several thousand people gather in the gloomy yard of the central jail in the Kober region to watch what is called Islamic justice in action. Representatives of the diplomatic corps are invited there. The prisoner sits on a chair in a raised place in the middle of the square. The jailer covers his head with a white cloth, draws out his arm, and loudly proclaims the name of the criminal and what his crime is (it is usually stealing). Then as a prayer from the Koran is read the executioner appears. There is a flash of the knife, a scream -- and the right hand is cut off.

One of the criminals was named Mukhammed Elias. He was 26 years old. The judges were not interested in the motives for the crime. Mukhammed's justifications, that he could never find work and his children were starving, were in vain. For several days afterward his right hand was put on exhibit as a lesson to others.

This gloomy spectacle is just one of many traits of the policy of Islamization that has been instituted in the country. Court proceedings are now carried out under the Islamic laws of the Shariat, which replaced secular law in September 1983.

There are special Islamic courts in the country. They give harsh sentences not only to thieves, drunkards, and speculators, but also, for example, to barbers. Twenty barbers in Khartoum were arrested and sentenced to 25 lashes of the whip apiece because they fixed women's hair.

The revival of Medieval traditions has been done, on the one hand, to please a number of Islamic states of the Arabian peninsula, above all Saudi Arabia, whose financial aid Khartoum counts on. On the other hand, the government hopes that implanting Islamic ways will lessen the indignation of certain Islamic circles in the Sudan with the country's pro-Western policy. Nonetheless, many Muslims have opposed the rebirth of Medieval ways. Waves of arrests have begun to be carried out among the opposition, including the Islamic opposition, under the pretext of fighting the enemies of Islamization.

But discontent with the spread of Islamic laws to the whole territory of the country is strongest in the Southern Sudan and other areas where most of the

people are Christians and animists. They make up one-fourth of the country's population of 22 million. The inhabitants of these regions, which generally are the poorest regions in the Sudan, perceive Islamization as an attack on their faith, culture, and way of life. There have been armed clashes between the population and government troops in the South.

What is the solution to the grave situation that has developed in the Sudan? Will the country be able to make its way out of the labyrinth of problems and contradictions? Where will the deepening economic and political crisis lead? These questions concern many Sudanese today. They are discussed in homes, in offices, at school, and in the market.

The past year was an unsettled one for the country. Just as unsettled as the Nile River, which during the last flood season stormed to the very base of the Presidential Palace in Sharian-on-Nile.

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CSO: 1807/212

INTERNATIONAL

GREENS PARTY ROLE IN FRG POLITICS PRAISED

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 6, 6 Feb 85 p 14

[Article by O. Prudkov and A. Frenkin: "The 'Greens' in the Bundestag"]

[Text] Against American missiles ... There is a certain superstition ... The blossoming of hope ...

The deputies of the party of "greens" come to sessions of the Bundestag without neckties, wearing jeans and sweaters. Among representatives of the governing coalition, needless to say, everything is done in proper style. Among the Social Democrats just nine male members ignore their neckties. They say that the CSU Christian Social Union<sup>7</sup> takes special note of all such "offenders" against parliamentary etiquette. And not for nothing. They are suspicious people. The "greens" do not even use the form of address, "Ladies and gentlemen." Somehow, you see, they find it more appropriate to say "citizens" or "colleagues." Can you imagine that!

But, of course, that is not the main thing. The "greens," who recently marked their fifth anniversary, have become a political force which cannot be disregarded.

The Bundestag Deputies of the "green" party that we met in Bonn -- Antier Vollmer, Waltraud Schoppe, and Otto Schily -- talked about the current situation of the party and its political slogans, tactics, and prospects.

"Greens" have been elected not only to the Bundestag, but also to the parliaments of five lander and to the European Parliament. The "greens" receive 6-9 percent of the vote in elections. They have become a kind of public repository of protest. A. Vollmer says that they entered the Bundestag on the strength of the antimissile movement. The "greens" also receive votes from people who do not know what their programs are, but who are disillusioned with the old parties and driven to desperation by the hopeless unemployment, need, fear, and lack of legal rights.

The "greens" are often called an ecological party. Indeed, they are fervent advocates of environmental protection. In the Bundestag, W. Schoppe says, the "green" faction calls for energetic construction of decontamination facilities and for limiting speed on the highways, which is killing the forests, and they oppose the construction of atomic power plants.

But the more than two years that the "greens" have been in the Bundestag have shown that they yearn to take an active part in resolving all sociopolitical problems.

For the most part the "greens" are people of the postwar generations. They have a realistic view of the lessons of history. One of the most critical issues in the FRG today is what attitude to take toward the results of World War II -- the 40th anniversary of whose conclusion is being celebrated this year. W. Schoppe states the position of the "greens" clearly. "We think," she says, "that the existence of a ministry for internal German affairs is not normal. We must fully recognize the sovereignty and citizenship of the GDR, and our eastern borders."

The "green" faction states that 8 May should be celebrated as the day of liberation from Nazism. They are proposing to organize a meeting at a former concentration camp between prisoners of the camps, few of whom are still alive, and participants in the antiwar movement. A. Vollmer emphasizes that on this day the political leaders of the FRG should state absolutely definitely that war will never again be started from German soil.

The "greens" recently sent a letter to the Chancellor asking why he did not respond to the revanchist statements of A. Dregger, head of the CDU/CSU faction in the Bundestag, and CDU /Christian Democratic Union/ deputy G. Hupki. Why, they asked, didn't he refuse to participate in the meeting of the "German Country's Society of Silesia," which was planned under the provocative slogan "Forty Years of Expulsion -- Silesia Remains Ours!" What answer did Kohl give them? He agreed to take part in the meeting anyway. Universal protests forced the revanchists to change their slogan. It now reads "Forty Years of Expulsion -- Silesia Remains Our Future in the Europe of Free Peoples." But it is perfectly clear that the revanchist essence remains after the rewording.

The "greens" are presenting the bill to the CDU/CSU for their postwar policies. "What could Adenauer do?" says A. Vollmer. "The darling of the CDU, a man for whom something like Siberia began on the other side of the Elbe. Blinded by anticomunism, he did not want to understand the Soviet Union, which to him seemed to be a barbaric country." She emphasizes, "My generation should have overcome the anticomunism in which we grew up."

The statements of the people we were talking with are typical of the "greens." They think that the antimissile movement has engulfed broad layers of the FRG population, even including conservatives. Having allowed the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, the FRG may now lose the supreme good: national sovereignty. The West Germans were told: what is beneficial to the West is also in our own national interests. Now it is clearer than ever before that it is precisely what serves the interests of the United States is becoming a deadly threat to the people of the FRG. The "greens" supported Soviet peace initiatives, in particular the initiative to prevent militarization of space.

Chancellor Kohl has a favorite expression, "We have drawn the lessons from history." But what is happening in fact? On the main political issues the FRG depends on the United States, on the Reagan administration, which is pushing the country onto the path of dangerous military conflicts. Such results of "drawing lessons" from German history are very persuasive to the "greens."

There is one more sore point -- the invasion of American cultural imperialism. "Everywhere Western Europe is dominated by Coca-Cola culture, Stuyvessant cigarettes, and McDonalds restaurants," A. Vollmer complains. "Real culture is being replaced by ersatz, a poor substitute. Instead of painting we have ad art; instead of fine arts -- television. Cosmopolitan cliches are pitted against historically established national tradition."

Wheras other parties such as the FDP /Free Democratic Party/ have a problem of preserving their own "personality," you would not confuse the "greens" with anyone else. They have their own political language. The Bundestag is discussing the budget. They call it the "arms budget" and the "war budget." When speaking of unemployment they add the adjective "massive." And jobs in the FRG, in their expression, are not being cut back, they are being annihilated. It is not the "NATO dual decision," but the "decision to build up nuclear arms." How difficult they have made it for some people by their directness, by calling things by their real names! Formerly the Bundestag discussed the problem of "medium-range missiles." The "greens" arrived and began to emphasize that the new Pershings are "weapons of mass destruction," means of nuclear death. And the so-called "NATO strategy of deterrence" is the "war strategy."

The "greens" call into question the bourgeois system of values. They think that the FRG is too oriented to material well-being, to money, and that there is too little freedom and spiritual warmth in this harsh society, and no social justice.

A majority of the followers of the CDU/CSU -- 70 percent and sometimes more -- express full support for all existing institutions: the government, Parliament, the courts, the police, and the Bundeswehr. As public opinion surveys show, the existing "freedoms" are entirely enough for most of the burghers. But among the supporters of the "greens" the percentage of approval of the institutions of power is lowest -- just 20-30 percent.

But it is the deeds of the "greens" much more than their words that irritate the right wing: their active participation in the antimissile movement, and the fight against deployment of Pershing-2's at American military bases. At one time some followers of the Social Democrats, displeased at the rightward shift of the SPD /Social Democratic Party/ during the government of Chancellor H. Schmidt, joined them. This movement apparently still goes on. The "greens" are on the rise, and whether they want to or not the Social Democrats must look at their neighbor on the left, the party that is attracting young people by its more critical attitude toward the present society.

Having pitted themselves against the traditional parties, the "greens" assert that everything must be done differently, in a new way. They have many naive illusions such as if they inspire themselves now with images of the Maid of Orleans and Mother Courage, it will be possible to "soften" one's consciousness, to be liberated from cruelty, aggression, racism, and the like, and to create a different model of civilization.

The old Social Democrats grumble that the "greens" are mainly negative and that their slogans are not practically feasible. There is some truth in this. At present the "greens" only expose the policies of the ruling coalition from the

podium of the Bundestag. As Otto Schily acknowledged, the only practical step taken on their initiative in two years was the decision to stop importing turtles to the FRG!

'It is entirely natural to ask about the party's prospects. What kind of future can it expect; what opportunities does it have to grow? Unfortunately, the Hamburg congress of the party, which was held in December, did not give a clear answer to this question. It demonstrated the organizational weaknesses of the "greens," and its composition was heterogeneous. The congress was very uneven; the issues of the arms race and militarization of the country were not central in the debates. The delegates focused their attention on the problem of possible cooperation with the Social Democrats.

So far the "greens" have sought followers on the left flank of the SPD especially among young people. But what if they unite, the SPD and the "greens"? Together they would certainly be an impressive force. Will the two opposition parties find a basis for cooperation? The stormy discussion at the congress ended with a compromise resolution which supports a coalition with the Social Democrats at the land and municipal levels, but rejects it at the Bundestag level for the present.

As for the position of the Social Democrats on this issue, in an interview with LITERATURNAYA GAZETA H.-J. Vogel, chairman of the SPD faction in the Bundestag, stated the following:

"The 'greens' have raised questions and taken critical positions that cannot be simply waved off; they must be taken seriously. We must not follow the CDU/CSU, who think that the 'greens' have to be put in a special status. They say it is not worth talking to them. We do not share this opinion. But there is still no final answer today to the question of whether the 'greens' will become a serious political factor. This depends on whether the actions of the 'greens' are predictable, whether they show an ability to compromise, and whether they are ready to assume responsibility. It is also very important whether the 'greens' will be able to move from statements on particular issues to formulation of a unified conception. In general I am coming to the conclusion that if the 'greens' acquire the ability to follow definite policies and an ability to compromise, agree, and take responsibility, then they will become a political force like the other parties. And then they will have -- at least for a time -- prospects for the future. If they continue simply to protest and reject everything, as they have in the past, they will disappear from Parliament."

In other words, accept our rules of the political game, become the same as the other parties in Parliament, and then possibly we will cooperate with you.

The CDU/CSU and the right-wing press have undertaken a real campaign against the "greens." H. Geisler, General Secretary of the CDU, even went so far as to blame the "greens" for the restoration of fascist rituals. What rituals? It turns out that they sing songs in a group with lit candles, holding hands!

You will ask if this is serious? The hatred is serious. And of course, it is not for the fact that their deputies come to the Bundestag without neckties.

They frighten the Philistines. One falsification follows another. Now they are called fascists, now reds. The illustrated journal BUNTE fabricated a photo montage hinting that the "greens" were working out a plan to seize power. Here they are frightening the burgher with the forthcoming fall of the state: do you want the post of minister of defense to be filled by a representative of the "greens" who until now has been a book distributor? Or the finances of the country to be turned over to some woman geography teacher...

The "greens" feel this hostility. It was not for nothing that A. Vollmer shouted from the podium of the Bundestag: "If you could, Mr. Geisler and Mr. Henning, you would drive us into emigration, like you drove others like us out before."

The right-wing bourgeois politicians curse the "greens." But as the old saying goes, "sticks and stones may break my bones..." What is important is something else. A new, leftist political force, we repeat, is becoming established in the FRG. The enemy has recognized it. "These ones will be around for a long time," says Doctor G. I. Feen, director of the Social Research Institute of the K. Adenauer Fund, about the "greens." He is one of the CDU's leading political scientists.

If we believe superstitions about the meaning of colors, the "greens" can truly be spoken of as the young party of hope.

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CSO: 1807/211

INTERNATIONAL

CUBA'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER IN ARMENIA

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 8 Feb 85 p 1

[Armenpress article: "Reception in the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Chairman of the ArSSR Council of Ministers F. T. Sarkisyan received I. Malmierca, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, on 7 February.

F. T. Sarkisyan warmly greeted his guest during a friendly talk. He noted that the working people of Soviet Armenia, along with all Soviet people, have deep feelings of friendship and brotherhood toward the heroic Cuban people. They take sincere joy in the great social and economic transformations and impressive successes of the Republic of Cuba, achieved under the leadership of the Communist Party. The ArSSR is making a worthy contribution to strengthening our countries' friendship, deepening their economic, scientific and technical bonds, and jointly struggling for a lasting peace.

F. T. Sarkisyan then spoke of the success achieved by the ArSSR in the united fraternal family of Soviet peoples, the prospects for economic and social development in the concluding year of the five-year plan, the great labor enthusiasm with which the republic is preparing for the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 27th CPSU Congress.

I. Malmierca expressed his sincere appreciation for the cordiality and hospitality afforded him in Soviet Armenia. The Cuban people, he said, 20 years after throwing off the hateful tyranny, have defended their freedom and independence from aggressive imperialist encroachments. Through its achievements in building a new life, Cuba has moved to a position of leadership among the developing nations. The great help given Cuba by the Soviet Union is based on the principle of socialist internationalism. The Cuban people are sincerely grateful to the Soviet people for solidarity in their struggle to provide a peaceful life for their homeland. The minister wished the working people of Soviet Armenia new achievements in the building of communism.

Present at the reception were executives of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs U. Castelio, I. Allende, and C. Trexo, and other persons accompanying the minister on his travels through the country.

Present for the Soviet side were ArSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Dzh. S. Kirakosyan, Administrator of Affairs of the ArSSR Council of Ministers G. E. Vartanyan, chief of a department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs V. N. Kazimirov, Deputy Secretary General of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs V. I. Ivanisov, and other officials.

12824  
CSO: 1830/311

INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET YOUTH INFLUENCED BY FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISLAM

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 20 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Kh. Abdullaye, docent of Ferghana State Pedagogical Institute, candidate of pedagogical sciences: "On Atheist Upbringing"]

[Text] The need to more actively propagandize scientific-materialist views among the population and to give more attention to atheist upbringing are specifically noted in the materials of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. This is for the following reasons: a certain portion of the population still believes in religion; elderly people have a religious influence; the clergy is masterfully adapting the Islamic faith to the spirit of social progress; religious congregations have well-prepared cadre and financial resources; besides progressive forces, the clergy also participates when national liberation movements occur under the banner of Islam; and in a number of countries the Islamic faith is the reigning ideology, and the clergy are considered the main force directing the government. The above factors influence Soviet people, particularly youth, in various ways, and cause religious psychology to be maintained and in some instances to grow stronger.

The study and analysis from a critical-scientific perspective of the primary sources on which religious ideology and religious doctrines are founded and based has a very great significance for the theory and practice of atheistic upbringing. The "holy" writings of the Islamic faith are the Koran and Sunna. Questions of the history of their origin, content and essence are illuminated in detail in candidate of philosophical sciences M. Umarov's sketch "Qur'on muqaddas kitobmi?" [Is the Koran a Holy Book?].

Marxism-Leninism teaches us to be respectful towards culture of the past and the cultural-spiritual heritage of other eras and peoples; it also teach us not to blindly negate them in nihilistic fashion. On the one hand we study the Koran, which people considered the Islamic faith's "holy" book for centuries, as an ancient historical-cultural monument which has come down to us from the 7th century as a valuable written example of the language, history, and culture of the Arabs who lived at that time. On the other hand, we certainly criticize its divineness, its "holiness" and its religious content, and we struggle so that the consciousness of the Soviet people, especially youth, is not poisoned with the idea of religion.

M. Umarov's sketch gives close help to teachers, atheist lecturers, propagandists and ideological workers in conducting the work of training people, particularly youth, to have materialist attitudes towards the Koran and all religious myths connected with it.

CSO: 1836/424

INTERNATIONAL

MOSCOW PERSIAN BROADCAST CRITICIZES IRAN'S ANTI-SOVIETISM

[Editorial Report] At 1100 GMT on 7 March 1985 Moscow Persian broadcasting to Iran quotes in full an article by P. Nadezhdin which had appeared in PRAVDA of 6 March 1985 criticizing the anti-Soviet campaign currently being conducted in Iran. The identical article appeared in English translation in the FBIS USSR Daily Report of 7 March 1985 pp H1-H3 and in the Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW of 6 March 1985. The broadcast and printed versions contain a quote from a "leading Iranian figure" said to be "intimidating his people with fabrications about a 'Soviet threat'". The facts, it is stated, "convincingly bear out just the opposite." Listeners and readers are reminded about the help rendered to Iran by the Soviet Union and its support for the Iranian revolution. Iranian support for the Afghan rebels is also mentioned and criticized. The Soviet Union "is not indifferent to the policy of the Iranian authorities toward Afghanistan." The broadcast and printed versions end with hopes for improvement in relations "on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual friendship."

CSO: 1812/172

NATIONAL

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA PRESS OFFICE CRITICIZED

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 12, Dec 84 p 34

[Article by Maj Anatoliy Krichevtsov, secretary in charge, Moscow Air Defense District newspaper NA BOYEVOM POSTU: "You Can't Get Away From Specifics"]

[Text] We read with interest Col V. Zmitrenko's article "A Word to Army Youth" on the work performance of the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA press office, which appeared in ZHURNALIST. In connection with this I should like to share some thoughts about this source of information for military newspapers.

We always look forward to receiving each new bulletin put out by the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA press office. It frequently contains good articles on the Soviet way of life, atheist propaganda, and materials exposing bourgeois ideology. It carried a series of fine articles dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. The press office responds promptly to important USSR Armed Forces events, such as the Armed Forces Conference of Party Organization Secretaries, the Armed Forces Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries, and each new conscription call inducting young people into active military service.

But military newspapers are not satisfied with everything sent them by the press office. Some articles address too many topics simultaneously. An example of this is the article "Main Source of the Might of the Soviet Armed Forces." The author draws attention to at least 3 issues, each of which could be the subject of a separate article. For this reason he was unable to accompany the material with a sufficient quantity of interesting facts, figures, and comments. And yet this article appears under the feature section heading "Assisting Persons Enrolled in Political Instruction Classes," that is, it is aimed at enlisted personnel and noncommissioned officers, young people. Consequently both the language and factual material should be focused toward youth.

Or take another example. A newly-received issue of the bulletin will contain a good, solid article, and yet we cannot print it: the specific features of the problems raised are not in keeping with our branch of the Armed Forces. But what is the solution? I believe it lies in a more general nature of issues and subjects addressed by the press office. These would include combat training, political instruction, party and Komsomol wor<sup>-</sup>. And as far as my

own newspaper is concerned, I cannot remember how many years ago the last article appeared which specifically addressed air defense personnel.

And finally, I should like a large part of the material to be directed toward the young reader. Materials should be written for military youth, with the assistance of youth, and about youth. I know that this is difficult to do. It is an equally difficult problem for us staff members of a district military newspaper. But what other recourse do we have, since our principal readership consists of enlisted men, noncommissioned officers, young warrant officers, and lieutenants? Incidentally, recently we held a staff meeting on this problem, and we hold the firm position that it is necessary to close all loopholes to materials which fail to address our readership. The young reader is a specific feature of our audience, and you cannot get away from specifics.

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27 March 1985

NATIONAL

## EFFECT OF ATHEIST PROPAGANDA ON PENTECOSTALS

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 2, Feb 85 (signed to press 2 Jan 85) pp 6-8

[Article, published under the heading "Practical Activity: Experience, Problems," by Candidates of Philosophical Sciences L. Zubenko and A. Mitin: "Scientific Approach and Benevolence"]

[Excerpts] On a certain street in a certain small community in Moscow Oblast stands a two-story building, similar in appearance to the others around it. There is a sign above the entrance: "Evangelical Christian House of Prayer." A congregation of Pentecostalists holds religious services here. Everything here looks different from the magnificent Russian Orthodox churches: there is no altar, there are no icons, no crucifixes, no candles or icon lamps, nor are there richly-garbed priests. The meeting room contains simple benches for the congregation. The benches face a microphone-equipped rostrum, from which sermons are preached, and a table for the congregation's leaders....

Beyond the walls of the house of worship vigorous, productive life is in full swing. The overwhelming majority of Soviet citizens have no need of divine, illusory comfort. There are those in our country, however, who are under the influence of religion.

Russian Orthodox and Old-Believer churches, congregations of Evangelical Christian-Baptists and Pentecostalists, as well as small groups of followers of the so-called "Evangelical Christian-Baptist Council of Churches" and Pentecostalist extremists are presently active in Moscow Oblast.

[Those who engage in indoctrination work] must be familiar first and foremost with the religious teachings and denominational peculiarities of existing religious organizations and the practical activities both of congregations as a whole and their leaders. In this article we shall discuss experience in atheist indoctrination efforts among the Pentecostalists.

Sociological studies and the practical experience of atheistic indoctrination work among the followers of Pentecostalism have shown that they are distinguished by extreme devotion to their religious teachings and possess a fair knowledge of biblical texts. For most of them religious faith alone serves as criterion of truth. Figuring prominently in their faith is the

belief of the possibility of direct communication with God and of obtaining from him so-called "visible gifts of the holy spirit": "The gift of speaking in tongues" (glossolalia), "the gift of prophecy," and "the gift of healing." Interviews with the faithful have indicated that they consider the "gift of healing" to be the most important and are convinced that any infirmity can be prevented or cured through firm faith and tireless prayers.

We endeavor to take into account this specific feature of the psychology and ideology of the Pentecostalists, particularly in our lecturing work.

Members of the councils on atheist activities and lecturers of the scientific-atheism sections of the Znaniye Society in Lyuberetskiy and Serpukhovskiy rayons have earnestly addressed the task of analyzing preaching activities in Pentecostalist congregations, for knowledge of their specific features determines in large measure the methodology of indoctrination work with religious believers.

Praising God's omnipotence and goodness and claiming the redemptive force of faith and the "select" status of Pentecostalism, the sermon devotes particular attention to the role of the "Holy Ghost" in the life of the religious believer and to religious-moral precepts. Rank-and-file members of the congregation take active part alongside the preachers in each prayer meeting.

One of the peculiarities of Pentecostalism is the fact that its followers are distinguished by elevated emotional excitability.

Many religious-believer parents generally do not force their children to perform religious rites and display tolerance, considering public opinion and the influence of the school. But this is not true of all of them.

In a number of schools in Balashikhinskiy, Lyuberetskiy, Ramenskiy and other rayons, the schoolteachers' work in the families of religious believers begins with becoming familiar with a child's conditions at home even before the child enrolls in school. This information makes it possible maximally to utilize the educational process in order to form atheist convictions in schoolchildren. In addition to the schoolteachers, organizers of extracurricular activities and upper-graders become actively involved in indoctrination of the schoolchildren. Here too, however, the main aspect of atheistic work is an individual approach to the schoolchild and to his parents. Practical experience indicates that only in this way can one bring a schoolchild who has been raised in a religious family to atheism or to neutralize the religious influence to a significant degree.

Many years of atheist work in a number of schools in our oblast is bearing fruit. The religious influence of Pentecostalist and Baptist parents on their children has significantly diminished. Upon completing school, many children from religious-believer families have refused to join the congregation. The majority are enrolled at secondary specialized schools or higher educational institutions, work, or are serving in the military.

Atheism propagandists also encounter the activities of religious extremist elements, who frequently attempt to instill in religious believers resentment

toward the policy of the Soviet State and CPSU regarding religion and church. They employ unlawful, inflammatory methods, whip up fanaticism among religious believers, attempt to shield them from the influence of the socialist society, and refuse legally to register their groups.

In certain rayons in the oblast, where there are small extremist groups of followers of the so-called "Evangelical Christian-Baptist Council of Churches" and extremist Pentecostalists, there form groups in conflict with one another, and one notes friction and endless debates with mutual accusations between legally registered congregations and extremist groups.

To this we should add that in a number of rayons in this oblast there is a lack of unity, firmness and stability even among the few extremist Pentecostalists. There are many significant conflicts within the extremist Pentecostalist faction. They are manifested in clashes between leaders and rank-and-file religious believers, between conservative preachers and youth. In Lyuberetskiy Rayon, for example, two warring groups have formed as a result of conflicts and internal strife. The extremist leaders are constantly trumpeting the claim that "evangelical truth" and "the divine realm" are manifested to the greatest degree in them alone.

Analysis of the conflict situation and strife within the Pentecostalist community is of considerable importance in atheist work. Atheism propagandists seek to influence the wavering segment of the religious believers and to promote registration on a lawful basis by those congregations in which the rank-and-file believers disagree with the extremist actions of their leaders.

Experience indicates that systematic and purposeful work with extremist Pentecostalists, no matter how difficult it may be, produces positive results.

In the community of Tomilino staff personnel at the Zvezdnyy House of Culture have set up a permanently-operating lecture organization. They present lectures on problems dealing with the natural sciences, culture and art, amateur entertainments are held, etc. Religious believers are also among those attending all events. Their interest is particularly kindled by lectures on legal topics, particularly on the principles of freedom of conscience under socialism.

Individual interviews with extremist leaders and rank-and-file religious believers have in large measure clarified the reason for this interest. They have shown that religious "authorities" deliberately distort the laws dealing with religious denominations and force their point of view on religious believers.

Public organizations have amassed considerable experience in working with unregistered Pentecostalist groups. We can cite as an example the activities of the members of the board to assist monitoring of observance of laws dealing with religious denominations and of propagandists in the city of Serpukhov. These activities began back in the 1970's. Experienced atheism propagandists established close contact with religious believers from an unregistered Pentecostalist group.

A detailed and confidential discussion with religious believers, extensive explanation to them of the humanitarian principles of the USSR Constitution, dedicated to freedom of conscience under socialism, laws applying to religious denominations, the rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens, indoctrination work with religious believers in their locality of residence, and their involvement in mass cultural activities have greatly contributed to the cessation of unlawful activities and have done away with prejudice against registering their group.

Atheism propagandists in Serpukhov are constantly improving their methods of working with religious believers (there is a congregation of Evangelical Christian-Baptists as well as Russian Orthodox and Old Believers in this rayon). Volunteers have established an atheism room in this city.

The atheism room has become a genuine center for organizing lectures, discussions, and viewing films. It offers a collection of tape recordings on the finest programs on various problems of scientific atheism prepared for local radio, and a permanent exhibit of means of visual-aid propaganda has been set up, with display stands containing methodological literature and specific recommendations for atheism propagandists and organizers of this work.

The mass media are actively participating in this work, including the rayon newspaper KOMMUNIST, which has carried a great deal of valuable and interesting materials.

We can now state that, under the influence of this diversified and specific indoctrination work, as a result of a sensitive and benevolent attitude and approach, many religious believers are not restricting their lives within the framework of religious doctrine. And this is no small accomplishment.

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NATIONAL

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE DEFENDED AGAINST WESTERN, CLERICAL 'ATTACKERS'

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 January 1985 carries on page 4 an 800-word article entitled "It Was Founded on the Russian Word" by A. Gorshkov, professor and doctor of philology. Gorshkov discusses theories on the origin of the Russian literary language. He contends that Old Russian--not Old Church Slavic--is the basis of literary Russian. Gorshkov writes, "On the threshhold of the 1000th anniversary of the 'Baptism of Russia' questions of religion and culture become especially critical because clerical propaganda asserts that religion is the basis of all Russian Culture." Gorshkov also defends the Russian language against western "falsifiers." He complains, "the very work 'Russian' in the title of the USSR Academy of Sciences multivolume 'Dictionary of the Russian Language Xi-XVII c.' has been exposed to the attacks of our western ill-wishers. One of these saw it as a 'return to imperialist Russian assimilationism' and 'contempt for the fact that the Ukrainian and Belorussian languages existed in an earlier period.'" Gorshkov believes that the history of the Russian language begins before the 10th century. He writes, "Rus,' Russian--this is the name the Eastern Slavs called themselves." He is also angered by the theory that subsequent development of the Russian literary language depended on influence from the French used by the upper classes in the 18th and 19th centuries. Gorshkov concludes, "It is not accidental that all of these irresponsible 'theories' are promoted in the West. Some people are not comfortable with the growing role of Russian as the language of contacts between the nationalities of the USSR and as one of the world languages."

CSO: 1800/189

REGIONAL

GRISHKYAVICHUS ON LITHUANIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE TEACHER TASKS

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 16 Jan 85 pp 1-2

[Speech by P. P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, to a republic meeting of higher educational institution social science instructors in Vilnius on 15 January)

[Text] Dear Comrades!

Ideological work occupies a special place in the varied activity of the republic's party organization. Guided by the decisions of the historic 26th party congress and the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and by the instructions of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, we are actively striving to raise the effectiveness of this work. The activity of many party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations in the communist indoctrination of the workers and in mobilizing them for the successful fulfillment of the tasks in the 11th Five-Year Plan has become more interesting and purposeful. The ties of the different links of ideological and mass political work with life have been strengthened, and their contribution to the formation of a new individual has grown. The practice of closely linking ideological work with organizational and economic activity has firmly taken root.

The purpose of this conference is to discuss those tasks which are pressing ones for the large detachment of ideological workers -- instructors in the social sciences departments of the republic's higher educational institutions -- in further implementing the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and in forming future specialists in a communist way.

In his greetings to the participants in the All-Union Scientific Practical Conference, which was devoted to the party's ideological work, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko pointed out that it is now necessary to "discuss and plan what must be done and where primary attention should be devoted in order to use fully the active and transforming force of our ideology in solving vital economic and social problems and in indoctrinating the workers in a communist manner". We must also be guided by this requirement, which has fundamental importance, when analyzing and evaluating the activity of the republic's social science instructors.

Social science instructors must solve large and complicated tasks. The quality of the training of skilled specialists and their ideological maturity depend to a significant degree on your pedagogical, scientific and methodological work and on your public and political activity. That is why it is completely natural that the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, the party's city committees, and the rectors and party committees of the higher educational institutions are devoting continual attention to improving the work of social science instructors. The meetings of social science instructors, which have become traditional and which are devoted to the solution of the urgent tasks that have been posed by the party, testify to this.

The present meeting of social science instructors is occurring at a time when the republic's communists and workers are strenuously working to fulfill the plans for the final year of the 11th Five-Year Plan and are exerting every effort to greet the 27th party congress with new and important successes and to celebrate in a fitting manner the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 45th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet authority in Lithuania.

Great work and political enthusiasm reigns in many collectives. Communists are setting an example of productive and selfless work. The high rating of the activity of the republic's party organization, which Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko gave in his speech to a session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and in an article published in the magazine KOMMUNIST, is inspiring and effectively directing communists and all workers to an even more accelerated intensification of production and toward a fitting conclusion to the five-year plan.

In fulfilling the tasks that have been outlined by the party, the republic's workers have achieved quite a few important successes during the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

During these four years of the five-year plan, the volume of industrial production increased by 18.6 percent, and labor productivity grew by 15 percent. The plan for the four years has been significantly exceeded according to both of these indicators.

The republic's industrial workers labored especially productively last year. They fulfilled the annual plan for the production and sale of the main types of products ahead of time -- on 26 December. A total of 160 million rubles of industrial products were sold above the plan. The goals for increasing labor productivity were also exceeded.

Construction personnel improved their work. The quotas for assimilating capital investments and for fulfilling construction and assembly work were completely fulfilled during last year. Basic national economic projects were commissioned ahead of schedule. A significant step forward was taken along the way to accelerate and improve the construction of housing and social and cultural projects.

The republic's farmers and workers in the entire agro-industrial complex are laboring productively in the area of fulfilling the Food Program. Last year, the yield of grain crops was more than 28 quintals per hectare. The largest gross harvest of grain during the entire postwar years was gathered. On the eve of the anniversary of Great October, the farmers reported the fulfillment of the annual plan for the sale of grain, potatoes, vegetables, sugar beets, fruit, berries, and herbal powders to the state.

The CPSU Central Committee has heartily congratulated the agricultural workers and all workers in the republic on this outstanding achievement. The high appraisal of the CPSU Central Committee has inspired all communists and workers in the republic to work even more actively so that the plans for the final year and for the five-year plan as a whole will be successfully fulfilled and overfulfilled.

The production of fodder was carried out better than in previous years. The production plan for coarse and succulent fodder for the cattle wintering period was fulfilled by 129 percent. A total of 17 percent more of these types of fodder were stored up than in 1983. Approximately 18 quintals of coarse and succulent fodder units per conventional head of cattle were produced for the first time.

Supported by a solid fodder base, the animal husbandry workers have also achieved good results. They fulfilled the annual quotas for the sale of all types of animal husbandry products to the state ahead of schedule -- during the first half of December. This has permitted the supply of food products to the population to be improved.

The speech of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko during the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the decisions of that plenum mobilized the communists and workers of the republic for new important deeds in the area of further intensifying the production of agricultural products. The tasks, which were raised during the CPSU Central Committee plenum in connection with the further intensification of land reclamation and with the solution of the villager's social problems, became a militant program of activity for the republic's party organization.

Thanks to the great help of the party's Central Committee and the country's government, 2.5 million hectares of land in the republic have already been drained -- 75 percent of the land requiring drainage. This recovered land now occupies 68 percent of all the arable agricultural land and 65 percent of the plowed land in the republic. We are obtaining 75 percent of all plant products from the drained land.

Our farmers are receiving on the average an additional harvest of between seven and nine quintals from the drained fields. Land reclamation also has very great importance in strengthening the fodder base. Approximately 70 percent of the natural meadows and pastures are now being cultivated.

The large-scale land reclamation is really helping to insure the intensification of agricultural production. Its effect, however, is not limited to this. Thanks to the help and favorable terms of the party's Central Committee and the country's government, land reclamation is playing an important role in the social transformation of the village.

There were approximately 280,000 farmsteads in our republic, i.e., approximately seven farmsteads for each 100 hectares of arable agricultural land. This produced serious difficulties on the path to eliminating the differences between the village and the city and obstructed the fundamental improvement of the living and cultural conditions of rural workers.

The 4 January 1966 decree of the USSR Council of Ministers, which legalized the resettlement of the farmstead inhabitants from the land being drained to new settlements with the allocation of significant benefits to them, has played an especially important role in the solution of this question. Since that time they have been paid the full cost of demolishing structures and fruit and berry plantings and they have been granted long-term credit for the construction of new construction projects. The state or the kolkhoz covers a considerable portion of them.

In 1967, 1,567 farmsteads were moved from the reclaimed sections, and their inhabitants were paid more than seven million rubles for their old buildings and plantings. Today, 65 percent of the republic's entire rural population live in new settlements. All of the people have been moved to 50 kolkhozes and sovkhozes with farmsteads. From 1966 to the present, 101,000 farmsteads have been resettled in the republic, and 409 million rubles have been paid to the population for the old structures and plantings.

On the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes work is being completed to form central settlements with the necessary social and cultural facilities. General educational schools, stores and dispensaries or aid stations are functioning on all farms; 89 percent of the farms have dining halls; 92 percent -- houses of culture; 67 percent -- kindergartens and nurseries; 96 percent -- consumer services facilities; and 63 percent -- public bath-houses. With the help of the land reclamation specialists, intra-farm roads have been built and streets and the environs of the settlements have been put in order.

The increasing concern for improving the living and working conditions of the farmers is already providing positive results. The number of the rural population has been stabilized and the rejuvenation of the village has begun. As a result of the consistent implementation of the party's agrarian policy, a solid base has also been established for the further active fulfillment of the plans for the village's social transformation, the attachment of youth to the village and the creation of stable collectives of workers who are capable of successfully solving the tasks that have been posed by the party in intensifying the production of agricultural products.

The successes of the republic's workers have been important ones in all areas. They were primarily achieved because the work of party, soviet and economic bodies in improving the management of economic activity became more purposeful and concrete while fulfilling the requirements of the party and its Leninist Central Committee. The exactingness on personnel and their responsibility for carrying out the economic and social plans were increased. The strengthening of labor and production discipline and organization played no small role here.

Now, it is extremely important not only to reinforce but also to augment these positive changes with joint efforts. To organize management better, to use resources better and to work more effectively -- this is the task which the party is placing today in front of workers in all branches of the national economy. The 1985 socialist obligations of Soviet Lithuania's workers, which were recently published in the press, testify that they are firmly moving along this path.

Skilled specialists have been called upon to make an especially important contribution to the solving of the tasks involved in the intensification of public production and of all the urgent tasks involved in cultural and economic development.

We give a positive rating to the professional training of many specialists, who have been trained by the republic's higher educational institutions; to their ideological and political maturity; and to their active participation in work and public life. At the same time I would like to point out that the new and responsible tasks, which the party is placing in front of skilled workers in all branches, demand that the directors of professor and instructor collectives and VUZ party and public organizations be persistent in searching for ways to improve the preparations for the independent life of those who must work on the front lines.

To train a good specialist and to rear a mature and active citizen, patriot and internationalist -- this is the main goal of education and indoctrination in our higher schools. Instructors in all disciplines are working on this. An especially important role here, however, belongs to social science instructors because they have the most favorable opportunities for forming communist convictions and ideals in the student body and its public and political activism.

The absolute majority of instructors in social science departments are using these opportunities skilfully and are really helping VUZ party organizations to solve the urgent tasks in the training of skilled specialists and in their ideological and political indoctrination. Many members of these departments participate actively in propaganda work and on a broader scale: They speak in work collectives, in the press and on television and radio broadcasts and they are transmitting their knowledge to the party and Komsomol aktiv. These are valuable features of your activity!

At the present time, 475 social science instructors are working in the republic's VUZ. Their ranks have grown by 50 people since the beginning of the five-year plan. The scientific and theoretical level of many instructors in the social and political disciplines has also been raised. Now, 58 percent of them have scientific titles and degrees. We have still not managed, however, to achieve a more equal distribution of these highly skilled specialists. They are especially short in Klaypeda and Siauliai, and there is not a single doctor of science in the large detachment of social science instructors in the higher educational institutions of Kaunas. The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education must achieve a more equal distribution of the highly skilled cadres of instructors in the social and political disciplines in the republic's VUZ and must take steps more decisively to improve the training of doctors of science in this area.

Recently, a large stream of young people, who have completed VUZ in Moscow and Leningrad, has poured into the social science departments. Many of them have already proven themselves as prospective scientists and good teachers. There still exist, however, departments where too great a difference between experienced and beginning instructors is sensed and where the necessary concern for the theoretical and methodological maturity of the latter is not displayed. This, of course, is not normal. It is necessary to establish a system for increasing the qualifications of the young cadres which would mobilize them to achieve a higher scientific and pedagogical level in an intense manner.

Incidentally, when speaking about the too slow qualitative growth of the members of some departments, we cannot fail to stress the deficiencies in their selection. It is completely intolerable that people with little prospects, who do not have a basic education, are non-party members and even of retirement age, are sometimes invited to teach the social sciences.

The fundamental word in the solution of these questions always lies with the heads of the higher educational institutions. It is necessary to recall once again that they are personally responsible for the activity of social science departments and for the selection and training of their personnel. The party's city committees must also display more exactingness. Their duty is to resolve questions concerning the party membership of these instructors in a business-like and highly principled manner.

During the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko pointed out that "not only the authority of the science which is being presented by them, but also the accuracy of their own ideological position, the fascination of their searching thought and the moral attractiveness of their personality must be" on the side of instructors in the social and political disciplines. The desire to be consistently guided by these high party criteria must always form the basis for selecting and training social science instructors and for increasing the effectiveness of all their activities.

The results of the instructor's work are primarily demonstrated when the knowledge of the students is evaluated.

It is very agreeable to note that our student body is closely united around the Communist Party and is sincerely striving to master social science knowledge as deeply as possible and to become not only good specialists but also active participants in public activity and political leaders. It makes us happy that the grades on social science examinations are higher than those for other subjects and that the overall success rate in this has been 97 percent during recent years. The average grade on the state examination on scientific communism is a "4". It is impossible, however, to be content with what has been achieved.

Social science departments and party and Komsomol organizations must struggle more actively for the students' solid knowledge and against mediocrity. This task is especially pressing in the Vilnius Engineer Construction Institute and in the Kaunas Institute for Physical Culture, that is, in those VUZ where knowledge of the social sciences is frequently graded at only a "3". Unfortunately, a similar situation also exists in the Vilnius State University imeni V. Kapsukas-- and this despite the fact that many highly qualified instructors in the social and political disciplines are really working here and that there is a great deal of competition for admission among the students.

Of course, in no case should one lower exactingness on the students or mechanically increase the grades. The task is completely different. It is necessary to see to it as energetically as possible that all of the students regard the study of social sciences as extremely important work and as an activity during whose process the theoretical foundation for one's entire life is laid.

The Komsomol organizations in higher schools have been called upon to play a significantly large role in this area. They must use more effectively their different work forms which help to direct and inspire Komsomol members and all students to a thorough mastery of Marxism-Leninism and provide them with an opportunity to feel its enormous transforming force deeply.

The duty of directors, party committees and the chiefs of social science departments is to increase exactingness on instructors in the social and political disciplines continuously.

Interesting students in a thorough analysis of life, well-reasoned conclusions and novelties in thought and their expression is an affair of honor for each instructor. In turn it is necessary to evaluate those instructors, who present lectures from lesson plans that have become yellow with time, who try -- so to speak -- to avoid sharp corners, and who do not try efficiently enough to teach students to orient themselves correctly toward the problems of the science that is being offered by them, from highly principled and party positions always.

In order to improve the teaching and mastery of the social sciences, it is very necessary to update the content of lectures of seminar classes on a regular basis and to link it as closely as possible with life and with today's pressing tasks.

As is known, the CPSU Central Committee plenums, which were held after the 26th party congress, defined concretely and developed our strategy for moving forward and enriched the party's ideological arsenal with new propositions and conclusions. All of this must be transmitted to the student body exhaustively, accurately and creatively.

The propositions which were put forward by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko on the achieved level of social maturity in Soviet society, and the conclusion, which was justified in detail about the fact that we are at the beginning of the historically long stage of developed socialism, have enormous theoretical and political importance. These ideas actively orient one on improving all aspects in the life of our society and increasing the contribution of each Soviet individual in solving pressing social problems, and they must occupy the central place in the ideological weapons and training of future specialists.

It is necessary to actively see to it that each future specialist is able to evaluate correctly and soundly the changes for the better, which are about to happen in the national economy, and the immediate and long-range prospects which are being revealed by them. He must also clearly understand the complexity of the tasks which he must solve. It is necessary to organize all of the work with the future specialists so that they will not only firmly master theoretical knowledge but also acquire practical skills in management and working with people.

The formation of the students' class approach to social phenomena has special significance.

We are in favor of all instructors, especially social science specialists, publicizing the fundamental values of socialism on a regular basis, with a great deal of creative fervor and from party positions; and convincingly demonstrating the political rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens, the social and spiritual achievements of our society and their historical sources.

Our life indisputably proves how organically socialism combines the achievements of scientific, technical and social progress and how consistently real humanism is carried out in practice. It is necessary to use these arguments, which have been raised by life itself, energetically in the shaping of the students' Marxist-Leninist world outlook.

I would like to call upon all instructors and the social science specialists in higher educational institutions to enlighten even more convincingly the academic youth about the enormous, economic, social and cultural achievements which Soviet Lithuania has achieved in the family of the fraternal Soviet peoples, to reveal what Soviet power has given to the workers of the republic, and to demonstrate in a skillful manner the great constructive force of the Leninist friendship of peoples.

Work is now being actively performed in the republic's VUZ to greet the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War in a fitting manner. Many social science instructors are enlightening their students comprehensively about the international significance of this historic event, its causes and the contribution of the Lithuanian people to the struggle against fascism. Meetings with veterans of the Great Patriotic War and visits to the sites of former battles are having a great ideological and emotional effect on the students. At the present time, it is necessary to expand this work and to improve its effectiveness.

It is very important that the measures which are devoted to this significant date not be for show but be interesting and inspiring so that they will contribute as actively as possible to the improvement of the student body's patriotic and international indoctrination and to its class training. It is necessary to be persistent in seeing to it that the work of instilling patriotic and international feelings in the future specialists organically forms a single whole and that Leninist ideas about the friendship of peoples, high standards of international intercourse, pride in our Soviet motherland, and a readiness to rise to its defense be consistently imparted to them.

Every social science instructor is required to participate actively through his pedagogical and scientific activity in counter-propaganda work. This is an urgent requirement of our time.

While publicizing the historic advantages of socialism, it is very important at the same time to reveal the aggressive nature of imperialism in a well-reasoned manner and to evaluate the bourgeois way of life from class positions. It is necessary to use more actively higher school instructors who have travelled extensively in the capitalist countries for this purpose.

We must always remember well that today's academic youth did not personally live through the cruel tests of the class struggle and wars, when the true face of imperialism was graphically revealed, and draw the appropriate conclusions from this. It is important to be consistent and persistent in unmasking the enemies of peace and progress and the militaristic plans of imperialism, especially those of American imperialism, and to publicize the peaceloving Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Many lectures and seminar classes by social science instructors are now revealing more thoroughly the reactionary essence of bourgeois concepts. Special courses, which are devoted to a critique of anti-communism, are also having a strong effect on students. These courses are being widely given in the Vilnius State University imeni V. Kapsukas, the Kaunas Polytechnical Institute imeni Antanas Snieckus, the Vilnius State Pedagogical Institute, and several other VUZ. It is necessary to see to it that these special courses are given in all of the republic's higher educational institutions.

Even quite recently, many bourgeois propagandists have tried to maintain that they are allegedly interested in improving socialism and its "humanization".

At the present time, all of these masks have been cast aside. In waging psychological warfare, the anti-communists are coming out openly and are trying without looking back to attack and discredit the foundations of socialism, its political system and the Soviet way of life. In connection with this, it is important to give a decisive rebuff even more energetically to any ideological and psychological subversive activity by our enemies.

An active rebuff to anti-Sovietism and anti-communism must be the constant direction of all of the activity of social science departments. The lecture cycle or scientific work cannot be considered completed if they do not contain a criticism of opinions that are foreign to us.

The duty of all social science instructors is to actively subject not only the general methodological foundations of anti-communist reasoning but also its specific manifestations to criticism, to shape the political vigilance of the students continuously, and to teach them to refute in a well reasoned manner the falsehoods and rumors that are being disseminated by the enemies of socialism.

The republic's higher educational institutions were subjected to criticism during the 5th Plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee because a certain part of their graduates were not able to conduct atheistic work in schools and labor collectives. Conclusions are being drawn from this criticism. The attention of rectors, deans, social science departments, and party and Komsomol organizations in many VUZ toward the atheistic indoctrination of the students has been increased. The training process is being better used for this purpose, and atheistic student clubs and circles have intensified their activity in many VUZ. Far from everything, however, has been done. There are still quite a few cases where the concern for theoretical and methodological training in atheistic activity is not being sufficiently demonstrated during the training process of the specialists. It is necessary to see to it much more resolutely that every VUZ graduate is an active propagandist for scientific atheism and that he is always able to reveal convincingly the negative role of religion in a socialist society and unmask the plans of clerical extremists to use religion for reactionary political purposes.

Crucial tasks also face social science departments in the area of improving the students' moral and aesthetic indoctrination. It is necessary to reveal to the student body even more clearly the true humanism of our collectivist morals and the high demands of their principles and norms, to familiarize it broadly with the best achievements of our native and world culture, and to support in every way possible its desire to participate in scientific, artistic and technical creativity and in the activity of sports collectives. It is very important to always actively support the patriotic initiative of the Komsomol in rationally using student forces during the summer holidays for socially useful work. Along with this, it is necessary to struggle consistently against any manifestations of heartlessness, indifference to politics, egoism, narrow-mindedness, and the blind imitation of bourgeois fashions.

Recently, concrete steps have been taken in higher educational institutions to improve the activity of vocal and instrumental ensembles and discotheques. In no case, however, should this become a short-term campaign. VUZ rectors and party and Komsomol committees must constantly demonstrate concern for the ideological trend and high artistic level of their repertoires. The word of social science departments should always be important and principled here.

Instructors in all social and political disciplines are performing a great deal of work in shaping the Marxist-Leninist world outlook of the students. Do they always manage, however, to see to it that this world outlook is undiluted and harmonious? It appears that there exist insufficiently used reserves here, especially in strengthening the inter-disciplinary bonds of the departments. Cases are still common where individual instructors, in excessively trying to avoid duplication, poorly rely on material from those courses that the students have already taken and as a result of this, some future specialists are not always clearly aware that Marxism-Leninism is an organic single unit. Social science department chiefs must display more initiative in solving these questions and be more persistent in strengthening the business cooperation between instructors in all social and political disciplines, their mutual understanding and mutual exactingness.

The social science department chiefs in the republic's higher educational institutions are competent people who have available a great deal of experience in selecting and training personnel, in organizing the work of instructors and students and in improving its results. That is why the demands on them in all of these areas of activity can and must be higher.

Nothing can replace the convincing and well-reasoned word of an instructor; however, it is very important that students be well supplied with educational literature also. Unfortunately, a shortage of textbooks on the social disciplines has been felt more and more in the republic's VUZ during recent years. Many of them were published almost 10 years ago and, of course, do not correspond to modern requirements. This situation must be corrected immediately. The State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education together must at last compile an accurate and unified program for activity in this area and see to it that textbooks on the social sciences are published in the first place. It is also necessary to improve radically the publication of skilfully prepared training and visual aids that are devoted to urgent social science questions. The duty of collectives of instructors in the social and political disciplines is to prepare these aids in the required manner.

The scientific activity of workers in the republic's higher educational establishments, historians, philosophers, economists, and several other types of specialists has been intensified during the implementation of the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Attention toward the ideological accuracy of thought and its methodological discipline has been increased. Works which testify to the growing ideological and theoretical level of their authors have appeared.

Nevertheless, many social science specialists in higher schools are still analyzing the fundamental theoretical problems in our society's development slowly and timidly and are supplying few new thoroughly substantiated ideas that are closely connected with the realities of today's life and few concrete recommendations for practical activity.

I would especially like to call upon the collectives of social science departments to analyze more thoroughly the ways to intensify socialist production; the development of the social, political and cultural life of our society; the communist indoctrination process; and other urgent items, and to overcome more resolutely the shallowness in subject matter, superficiality and insufficient practical direction which are still encountered in scientific publications.

It is very important to be more active in overcoming any inertia and inactivity in this area. For example, the attention of the republic's VUZ social science instructors has been repeatedly directed toward the need to analyze urgent problems in communist indoctrination more carefully. Unfortunately, some of them evidently still have not clearly understood that the lagging behind in this area in no way contributes to improving the training of skilled specialists and to forming their communist convictions and public and political activity.

The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, Academy of Sciences and the party's Institute of History must provide more tangible help to social science departments in this task. It is necessary to be more active in directing the effort of the republic's VUZ social science specialists toward the creation of more important scientific works which deal in a composite manner with the pressing problems of today and which really contribute to the solution of the tasks that have been posed by the party in improving developed socialism.

Every day brings us closer and closer to a significant public and political event-- the 27th party congress. The communists and workers of Soviet Lithuania, just as those of the entire country, are exerting all their efforts to celebrate this event with new and important successes.

Permit me to express the conviction that the collectives of the republic's VUZ social science departments will greet this highest forum of the country's communists in a fitting manner and will make their contribution to improving the training of skilled specialists and their communist indoctrination.

Permit me to wish you every success in this task.

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Professor I. P. Kubilyus, rector of the Vilnius State University imeni V. Kapsukas; Assistant Professor I. Yu. Martinaytis, secretary of the party committee of the Kaunas Polytechnical Institute imeni Antanas Snieckus;

O. I. Pakenene, an assistant professor in the Marxism-Leninism Department in the Lithuanian SSR State Conservatory; Assistant Professor G. K. Dilis, chief of the Political Economy Department in the Vilnius Engineer Construction Institute; Assistant Professor A. K. Sabalyauskas, chief of the Philosophy and Scientific Communism Department in the Siauliai Pedagogical Institute imeni K. Preykshas; and Professor R. I. Pavlenis, chief of the Philosophy, History and Logic Department in the Vilnius State University imeni V. Kapsukas, spoke during the conference.

Next, the conference participants continued their work in sections on the history of the CPSU, philosophy, political economy, and scientific communism.

A. Yu. Chesnavichus, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers; V. S. Baltrunas, chief of the Department of Science and Educational Institutions in the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; G. K. Zabulis, the Lithuanian SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education; Yu. K. Pozhela, president of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences; and P. V. Ignatas, first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee, participated in the work of the meeting.

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REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADAZE TOURS TSITELTSKAROYSKIY RAYON

PM041526 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Feb 85 p 1

[GruzINFORM report: "Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayon: A Time of Changes"]

[Excerpts] Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayon has recently shown a positive trend toward making up the leeway in developing its economy and culture and galvanizing working people in the campaign for absolute fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges and successful completion of the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

However, this tendency needs to be reinforced by the selfless labor of all collectives, the implementation in a number of cases of radical measures by party, soviet, and economic organs, improved operational efficiency by every primary party organization, the ensuring of communists' vanguard role in all areas of economic building, and organizational and ideological backup for all plans, pledges, and targets in the 5-year plan's fiscal year.

In short, there are still very many problems remaining. And it was to these problems that the attention of Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayon leaders was drawn by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, when he visited there on 20 February.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze visited a number of agricultural enterprises and organizations and trade facilities, met collectives of working people, spoke with workers, kolkhoz members, and employees, and enquired about their working and living conditions. While stressing the rayon's glorious traditions he also noted that it had recently begun to neglect them, with the result that it had lost ground in a number of indicators. The first steps taken by the rayon's leadership to make up the leeway give grounds for hope that the situation will be rectified. A good labor attitude by the rayon's working people in their efforts to make up the leeway in all spheres of the economy, especially in the agroindustrial complex sectors, will guarantee this. The scientifically-based program for the socioeconomic development of Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayon adopted by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's government just over a month ago also has this as its target.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze visited the livestock unit of the Zemo Machkhaani village kolkhoz. It is one of the pacesetting livestock units in the rayon.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze particularly stressed the need to transfer the livestock unit to the system of financial autonomy aimed at high end results.

He then acquainted himself with the work of the kolkhoz's No. 21 sheep-raising team.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, in conversation with stockraisers, gave a high evaluation of their work and stressed that they have every opportunity to achieve even higher levels. He noted that the advanced experience and progressive work practice of the best collectives must become available to all. Especially as there are still many shortcomings in developing the rayon's stockraising. It is a matter of honor for all workers in the rayon sector to achieve the levels of the foremost stock raiser by obtaining as much as 4,000 kilos of milk per cow. This work must be directed by party organizations and workers of the rayon agroindustrial association.

Stock raising--which is traditional to Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayon--must develop in parallel with the new and highly promising sector of viticulture and other agroindustrial complex sectors.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze visited Mirzaani village, where he went to the house in which the celebrated artist Niko Pirosmanashvili lived and which is now a museum to him, and viewed the exhibition on display there.

The Mirzaani village kolkhoz is the newest farm in the area. The farm, which became independent from the Zemo Machkhaani village kolkhoz 2 years ago, is making confident progress and strengthening its economy. Suffice it to note that according to last year's results the kolkhoz's profits exceeded R220,000. Targets for the production of grain, grapes, and other agricultural output were overfulfilled. The kolkhoz is now making 17 percent profit. Remuneration averages R10 a day, which is higher than the rayon average. The wintering of livestock is proceeding well.

All this is having a positive effect on the provision of amenities in the village and on workers' lives and day-to-day existence. The kolkhoz is setting up its own social funds to pay for further cultural and consumer construction.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze expressed satisfaction with the initial results of the kolkhoz work. He noted that Mirzaani village is well known not just in Georgia but throughout the country. Visitors to the Niko Pirosmanashvili Museum also take an interest in the economy of the local kolkhoz. Therefore, shock work and the efficient development of all arable and stockraising sectors with the aim of making workers' everyday lives richer and more colorful is a matter of honor for every kolkhoz member and every rural inhabitant. The greater the kolkhoz profitability the better kolkhoz members will live and the more beautiful the village will become. At the same time it is necessary to strengthen comprehensively state discipline--the ultimate basis of all success.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze rated positively the activity of the kolkhoz board and its chairman, Sh.B. Bikashvili, who are doing much to strengthen and develop the kolkhoz economy. He noted that the office of kolkhoz chairman is both an honorary and at the same time very responsible one. We must do justice to it by our entire conduct and activity.

While acquainting himself with the socioeconomic development of Zemo Machkhaani village, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze visited the kindergarten-creche and local secondary school. He talked with the teaching collective and pupils and enquired about progress in the implementation of the school reform and about conditions in teaching and the education of the rising generation.

He also visited trade facilities. It was stressed that labor successes are invariably linked with the living conditions of rural inhabitants. For that reason construction in the countryside must be the subject of special concern on the part of party, soviet, and economic organs in the rayon.

Housing and council construction in the countryside coupled with the introduction of progressive forms of labor organization and the automation and mechanization of production are major factors of further advancement. There is now no task more important than that of fulfilling the targets of the current year and of the 5-year plan as a whole. As the party points out, there is just one way to resolve complex national economic tasks and overcome existing difficulties--namely, to increase production, labor productivity, and economic efficiency. But this depends on every worker. There are considerable reserves for intensifying production in Tsiteltskaroiy Rayon, too. They include the resolution of a wide range of problems concerning all aspects of life.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze pointed out the importance of utilizing reserves and suggested that socialist competition be launched on an even wider scale.

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REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES FARM REPORT-ELECTION MEETING

PM021444 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Feb 85 pp 1-2

[GruzINFORM report: "Collective Farm--Collective Responsibility. From the Report and Election Meeting on the Zemo Machkhaani Village Kolkhoz"]

[Text] "Yes, the feeling of love for the motherland is a great happiness, but you cannot experience it unless you have shouldered a burden that is by no means light, unless you have made sacrifices. This burden is called duty.... and only the person who bears as heavy a burden as he can carry, who performs his duty, who makes sacrifices can rightfully enjoy his love for the motherland and experience happiness...." These words by E.A. Shevardnadze, quoted in the speech by M. Papachashvili, secretary of the kolkhoz party committee, set the tone and main subject of the discussion that took place during the meeting: every rural worker's awareness of his personal responsibility to the collective and society and concern to augment each person's contribution to the common achievements by the farm and the republic.

A highly businesslike mood was imparted to the meeting by the participation by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Principledness, bold criticism of shortcomings, self-criticism, and profound interest in high end results--these were the distinguishing features of the accountability report by kolkhoz board chairman E. Natroshvili and the speeches by auditing commission chairman G. Dzhamasipashvili, viticulturist M. Dzhaliashvili, tractor operator Ya. Bostashvili, driver V. Benashvili, ispolkom chairman B. Bostoganashvili, kolkhoz deputy chairman G. Bostoganashvili, and others.

A principled evaluation of achievements and shortcomings in the kolkhoz's activity was also contained in the speech delivered at the meeting by G. Charakashvili, first secretary of the Tsiteltskaroiyskiy party raykom.

The meeting made an extensive analysis of the board's work during the period under review and set tasks for the future.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, who was warmly greeted by those assembled, delivered a long speech.

The board of the Zemo Machkhaani village order of Lenin kolkhoz, he said, is today reporting back on the work it has done in 1984. It is only natural that this day is special in your farm's life, because the work that has been done is being analyzed today. In parallel with the positive aspects, note is also being taken of the shortcomings which still exist in the farm's activity.

Tsiteltskaroyskiy rayon is one of the largest rayons in the republic, an economically powerful rayon with sound traditions and great prospects for the development of crop husbandry, stockraising, and other agricultural sectors. An important role in resolving the tasks set for the rayon and, moreover, in fulfilling the tasks envisaged by the republic food program is assigned to every farm, including the Zemo Machkhaani village kolkhoz, a role involving the fulfillment of state plans by them and the attainment of the set goals.

Touching on the rayon's economy, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze recalled that the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government recently approved a substantiated program for Tsiteltskaroyskiy rayon's economic and social development, a program which opens up great prospects for the rayon and whose fulfillment is a vital matter, a matter of honor for each working person in the rayon.

The whole republic knows well the glorious path traveled by the Zemo Machkhaani village kolkhoz. The establishment and development of the kolkhoz system in the republic is linked to a considerable degree with the kolkhoz's history. For many years the Zemo Machkhaani village kolkhoz set the standard, and it was rewarded by the order of Lenin, the motherland's highest award, for the successes it achieved--for producing abundant quantities of agricultural products and ensuring greater prosperity for the working people.

You can therefore understand the alarm caused in connection with the lag allowed to occur over the last few years both here and on neighboring farms. The Party Central Committee has repeatedly expressed concern in this connection, and much was also said about it at the Tsiteltskaroyskiy raykom plenum 2 years ago.

Today it can be claimed that the rayon's party, soviet, and agricultural organs managed to draw correct conclusions from the criticism and remarks addressed to them and to mobilize the aktiv and all working people in the rayon to eliminate shortcomings in work and revive the sound traditions which the rayon had established.

An example of this can be seen in today's report and election meeting, the work done by the kolkhoz board, and the report presented by its chairman E. Natroshvili. The figures quoted today provide additional evidence that the Zemo Machkhaani village order of Lenin kolkhoz is one of the republic's major agricultural enterprises. This giant kolkhoz has 21,500 hectares of agricultural land, including 5,100 hectares of arable land, 15,200 hectares of pasture, and 1,200 hectares of vineyards of which 975 hectares are highly productive. Very few farms, and few rayons even, possess such assets. All this requires caring peasant hands to ensure that not a single hectare, not a

single inch of land lies idle but is used efficiently, yields its full output, and is placed at the service of the people.

Stockraising is also represented on a large scale on the farm. The kolkhoz has over 2,400 head of cattle (including 1,052 cows), about 1,900 hogs, and 26,500 sheep. The farm's assets include 146 tractors and combine harvester of various makes, 82 trucks, and a large quantity of other agricultural machinery, while the kolkhoz's indivisible fund stands at R16.6 million.

The great potential and great opportunities available to the kolkhoz also presuppose great responsibility. Responsibility to the kolkhoz, to the rayon, and to the whole republic for careful use of the land, higher output and yields from agricultural crops, faster rates of production, and the achievement of the prescribed goals for stockraising output volume. This is why today we must say frankly that we are gratified by the successes scored by the kolkhoz in 1984. We are gratified by the fact that the tangible positive developments achieved in almost all sectors of agricultural production have had a favorable effect on the economy and the well-being of each working person.

Crop husbandry is the kolkhoz's traditional main sector, and money income from it constituted 64 percent of all income last year.

You all know well the serious difficulties which have developed in our republic's viticulture. Extremely adverse weather conditions and unprecedented hailstorms have inflicted enormous damage not only on viticulture and agriculture, but on the republic's economy as a whole. Although last year was not too bad for viticulture as a whole, we were still unable to fulfill the sector's 5-year plan.

This is why we consider highly significant the fact that last year Tsiteltskaroyskiy rayon scored major successes in viticulture and coped with the state targets and its own pledges. The rayon was adjudged winner in the republic competition. Furthermore, only two rayons in the republic's Kakhetinskiy region--Tsiteltskaroyskiy and Lagodekhskiy--met the state targets in the public sector. This is a major achievement, which testifies that your rayon has considerable potential and is capable of scaling great heights in viticulture. This is even more gratifying in view of the fact that its traditions in this sector are not long-established.

It was not easy to resolve the question of viticulture's development in the rayon, and many people doubted that it would be successful. The current level of the sector's development confirms that the correct step was taken, and today it is impossible to imagine the rayon's economy without viticulture.

The kolkhoz's successes in viticulture are gratifying. Last year, people in Zemo Machkhaani produced 7,887 metric tons of grapes against the planned 7,733 metric tons. The average yield per hectare on the 975 hectares of highly productive vineyards reached 78.3 quintals against the planned 75 hectares. This yield is a record for the entire period of the farm's existence.

I cannot fail to mention the successes in winter grain crop production. The average yield per hectare has reached 31.1 quintals, which is 3.5 quintals higher than planned and 1 quintal in excess of the average for the rayon.

Persistent labor, enthusiasm, and high production indicators ensured the overfulfillment of the plans for the sale of grapes and grain to the state. Straw, haylage, and grass meal procurement volumes also increased by comparison with the previous year. All this testifies that the kolkhoz is undoubtedly on the ascendant and that firm foundations have been laid for the development of its main sector--crop husbandry. Great credit for the consolidation of these foundations is due to Nikolay Mamaishvili, former chairman of the kolkhoz board, a man who became a legend in his own lifetime, was respected by everyone, and did a great deal for the farm's development.

It is well known that the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government display particular concern for the development of stock-raising. This sector occupies a central position in the republic's food program, and the supply of livestock products to the working people depends largely on the successful fulfillment of the tasks set for it. You know that the population experiences difficulties in obtaining these products. We are lagging considerably behind the average union indicators for per capita of meat and milk consumption, and our republic receives large quantities of meat, milk, and dairy products in subsidies from union stocks.

Therefore, the further boosting of stockraising is the object of our constant concern.

Certain successes in this direction have also been scored on your kolkhoz. Last year you sold to the state the following quantities in excess of the plan: 171 metric tons of milk, 6 metric tons of meat, and 2.2 metric tons of wool. The plans for increasing the population of all types of livestock were overfulfilled.

The tangible progress in reducing output prime costs must be mentioned among the other positive trends in economic management. This is a highly encouraging trend. Thanks to the better organization of labor and the rational use of material resources, output prime costs per quintal of grain, grapes, beef, pork, and milk fell in 1984 in comparison with the previous year.

The farm's money income has increased as a result of all these positive developments, the increase in output, reduction of output prime costs in comparison with the previous years of the 5-year plan. In 1984 this indicator reached R7.3 million. Net income was R1.8 million, while profitability stood at 33.1 percent against the planned 28.9 percent.

The kolkhoz pays R12.9 per man-day, which is the same as in metallurgical plants. And the fact that labor productivity is for the first time ahead of labor remuneration is very gratifying.

Zemo Machkhaani village today is a modern and prosperous village. Every other family has a motor car, and every home has a television set and a refrigerator. The growing generation receives education in secondary and primary schools and a branch of the music school. The village has seven cultural centers including the House of Culture where we have gathered today, an outpatients clinic, a kindergarten-creche, 13 trade and consumer services establishments, a communications section, and so on.

About 200 specialists with higher and secondary specialized education--teachers, doctors, agronomists, animal technicians, veterinary surgeons, engineers, and economists--live and work in the village.... Today, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze went on to say, I met and talked with many of them. It is a pleasure to note the high standard of their professional training.

Zemo Machkhaani village is a solid village. Industrious people live here, capable of glorifying the country through their remarkable deeds. It is therefore all the more disappointing that, in parallel with the labor successes, there are still many serious shortcomings and errors in the kolkhoz's activity, as a result of which inadequate use is made of the considerable reserves to expand agricultural output and consolidate the farm's economy.

For many years now the growth rates of agricultural crop yields and livestock productivity have been inadequate, and in individual cases they have even fallen. Despite the successes achieved in 1984, there is a clearly noticeable trend toward rising prime costs of some types of agricultural output, which naturally has an adverse effect on the economy of the kolkhoz and the rayon as a whole.

It would be self-deception to blame adverse weather conditions for all misfortunes. The plans for sunflower production and average milk yield have not been fulfilled once in the years of the 5-year plan that have elapsed. Meat production plans have not been fulfilled in the last 3 years, either. If we were to add that, compared with previous years, output has fallen and in 1984 targets were totally unfulfilled as regards the procurement of hay, silage, and feed root crops, we have to conclude that there are still many omissions and much work still remains to be done in the management of the collective farm and in its individual sectors, teams, and links. There are instances of a careless attitude toward the work at hand and breaches of crop production technology.

Serious criticism must be leveled against the viticulturists. It is true that, in the year under review, the kolkhoz overfulfilled its plans for grape production and sales to the state, but at the same time we must definitely emphasize that, in terms of average yield per hectare, the Zemo Machkhaani village kolkhoz is almost 8 quintals beneath the rayon average.

Each kolkhoz member and each viticulturist must do as much as possible for the sake of the common cause, and full use must be made of the reserves for boosting grape production. In this connection the speaker particularly noted

the team leader's role in agricultural production, stressing that the team leader is a key figure and that success in the common cause depends largely on skillful organizational and economically competent activity by him.

The solution of the problem of reducing output prime costs requires extensive, serious, and thoughtful work. It is true that the prime cost of many types of agricultural output fell in 1984 in comparison with previous years of the 5-year plan, but it is still quite high and does not reflect the kolkhoz's potential. It must be remembered that prime costs are an indicator of the economy's might and the foundation of our wealth and prosperity. We must learn to calculate, aim for profitability in every sector, and appreciate the value of every ruble and every kopek.

It is not just the vagaries of the elements, but mainly the breaches and shortcomings that have been allowed to occur in work, that explains why the 1984 results on the Zemo Machkhaani village kolkhoz failed to offset the 1981-1983 lag in the fulfillment of plans for the production and sale to the state of agricultural output. The result is that the last 4 years of the 11th 5-year plan there has been a delivery shortfall against the plan totaling 8,415 metric tons of grapes, 1,400 metric tons of grain, 1,067 metric tons of sunflower, 291 metric tons of milk, and several other types of produce worth a total of R5 million.

Cattle plague and the enforced slaughtering of livestock call for serious thought.

Under the current conditions, the main attention must be devoted to the rational organization of labor and the strengthening of labor discipline. The kolkhoz has much to do in this direction. The inadequate standard of labor discipline is indicated by the fact that during the year under review, and despite a significant improvement in this indicator in comparison with 1983, a large number of able-bodied kolkhoz members still did not participate in kolkhoz labor, some of them for unacceptable reasons.

The question of discipline is a problem not only for Zemo Machkhaani village, but for all villages in the republic. This is why, the speaker noted, we have decided to hold strictly to account those who lead a parasitical way of life and to implement measures to involve them in socially useful labor. Every working person and every kolkhoz member must participate most actively in this work. In this connection it would not be amiss to review your kolkhoz's statute and define the urgent issues facing the village. Both the constitution and the statute itself give you the right to do this so as to make it serve better the interests of the kolkhoz and the interests of our socialist state.

We have already noted, and would like to repeat again, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze went on to say, that Tsitelskaroyskiy rayon is unique in terms of its potential and size. The same thing may be said about your kolkhoz. Let me give the following example as an illustration of the farm's potential. Public sector farms in Chkhorotskuskiy rayon have a total of about 3,400

hectares of arable land, which is 1,700 hectares (or 23 percent) less than the Zemo Machkhaani village kolkhoz. Under these conditions in 1984 Chkhrotuskuskiy rayon farms kept 7,360 head of cattle including 1,600 cows and 9,600 hogs. These farms sold the state 2,728 metric tons of milk and 903 metric tons of meat, while in the same year the Zemo Machkhaani village kolkhoz sold the state 2,118 metric tons of milk and 416 metric tons of meat, respectively 29 percent and 45 percent less than Chkhrotuskuskiy rayon.

Serious thought must be given to this! The Zemo Machkhaani village kolkhoz has all the potential and all the conditions to increase the number of cows from 1,050 to 1,500 and the number of breeding sows from 135 to 250-300 in the next few years. It is necessary to increase correspondingly the volume of meat and milk produced and sold to the state--you do have the conditions to achieve this. The whole republic knows the name of Parnaoz Benashvili, the front-ranking dairyman awarded the order of Lenin, who milked 4,000 kg of milk from each cow assigned to him. And this is by no means the limit. Many stock breeders on your kolkhoz produce an average of over 3,000 kg of milk per cow. And the main point is that the kolkhoz no longer purchases pure-bred livestock from outside sources, and is actually a seller of such livestock. This is a great achievement. The experience of front-ranking workers must be summed up and comprehensively disseminated. It is a major reserve for production growth. Thorough attention must be devoted to the summing up of front-rankers' experience by the party raykom, the kolkhoz board, and the farm's party committee and komsomol organization.

Your kolkhoz's primary party organization has a particular role to play in solving the problems facing the farm. It is a strong organization, uniting 160 communists in 5 shop party organizations and 13 party groups.

The communists and the kolkhoz party committee have a great deal to do to eliminate the shortcomings existing in economic management and achieve high labor indicators.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze drew the attention of those present to a new form of boosting communists' activeness which is being increasingly firmly established in the life of the republic party organization and has been approved by all party members. We are talking about reports-back by communists and approval of their testimonials at party meetings. Each communist must periodically report back to his comrades. This mobilizes him, encourages him to labor conscientiously and observe the duties laid down by the rules with a sense of lofty party responsibility, educates him in a spirit of principledness, and teaches him how to ensure that his words do not differ from his daily deeds and behavior.

The speaker stressed the need to introduce widely advanced forms and methods of labor organization and material and moral incentives. Your kolkhoz, he said, has scored certain positive results in this respect, but much more still remains to be done to ensure that non-regulated teams, collective contracts, and financial autonomy become firmly established in your activity and that kolkhoz members' earnings are directly linked to end results.

The kolkhoz's affairs and its prospects cannot be analyzed and assessed in isolation from the interests of the population or without taking into account the situation on private plots. The numbers of cattle, small cattle, and hogs belonging to the rural population are steadily increasing. We must help by all means the provision of pasture and feeds for private plots.

The speech devoted detailed attention to the amenities in the village, the construction of new cultural and consumer service projects, schools, and pre-school institutions, the creation of favorable conditions for young families and mothers with many children, the provision of free catering for extended school-day groups, and so on.

The current year is special for our people. It is the year of the 40th anniversary of the soviet people's victory in the great patriotic war and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement, the year of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Georgian Communist Party Congress. All this obliges us to work even better and even more productively so that our socialist motherland's prestige and might may continue to strengthen. Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze wished the participants in the report and election meeting and, through them, all working people in the rayon, new successes and much happiness.

Finally, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze answered numerous questions asked by participants in the meeting.

The report and election meeting elected the kolkhoz's leading organs. E. Natroshvili was re-elected chairman of the kolkhoz board.

CSO: 1830/386

REGIONAL

LATVIAN CC HOLDS PLENUM

Information Report

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 7 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] A plenum of the Latvian CP Central Committee was held on 6 December 1984 in Riga.

The plenum discussed the "Proceedings of the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Stemming from the Decisions of the Plenum and the Speech by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

The report was delivered by B. K. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee.

The following persons participated in the discussion of the report: A. K. Chepanis, first secretary, Preylnskiy Raykom; K. K. Rutenberg, first secretary, Talsinskiy Raykom; L. Yu. Payder, instructor on the introduction of progressive work methods, Madonskaya mobile mechanized water management construction column; hero of socialist labor; L. P. Misans, LaSSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; D. O. Ozola, chairman, "Spars" Kolkhoz, Glubenskiy Rayon; A. P. Bril', LaSSR minister of agriculture; E. E. Metlan, chairman, Bauskiy Rayispolkom; P. N. Belokurov, chairman, Latvian SSR state committee for the supply of production equipment for agriculture; and P. T. Bodineks, chief, Limbazhskaya mobile mechanized water management construction column.

The plenum of the Latvian CP Central Committee adopted a resolution regarding the question under discussion.

The plenum examined an organizational question. A. V. Gorbunov was appointed Chief, Administrative Organs Department, Latvian CP Central Committee.

V. K. Onisovets, deputy chief, agriculture and food industry department, CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum.

Pugo Address at Plenum

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 7 Dec 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Comrades! Our party, consistently adhering to the economic strategy developed at congresses and plenums, constantly places on the agenda key issues associated with the improvement of the Soviet people's well-being. One such issue was examined at the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which adopted additional large-scale measures to resolve the food problem through intensive agricultural production and a broad land reclamation program.

A major speech was delivered at the plenum by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; chairman, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. B. K. Pugo stated that this substantive, persuasive political document analyzed the agricultural situation in depth, thoroughly substantiated the basic directions of future agricultural development and of the steady rise of the role of land reclamation in securing the stable growth of food stocks and clearly articulated the most important socioeconomic problems confronting the country.

In a unanimous resolution, the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee fully approved the principles and conclusions contained in Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech and urged party, Soviet and economic organs, social organizations, and labor collectives to use them as their guide to practical activity. The plenum also approved the Long-Term Program for Land Reclamation and for the More Effective Use of Reclaimed Land During the 12th Five-Year Plan and the Period up to the Year 2000 which was ratified by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and presented in the report by N. A. Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee; chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

K. U. Chernenko's speech, the materials and all the work of the plenum are a new and vivid example of the far-sighted, truly Leninist approach to the complex, large-scale problems of national development and are convincing evidence of the party's unceasing concern for the steady improvement of the living standard and cultural level of the working people.

The decisions of the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech at the plenum won unanimous support and warm approval in our republic and throughout the entire nation. They are a guide to action. They give party, Soviet and economic cadres and all working people a correct understanding of the problems confronting the nation today and provide a precise direction to our future activity relating to the fulfillment of the Food Program. We must also compare the principles and conclusions of these very important documents with our accomplishments in the agrarian sector of the economy and with our plans for the future.

A mere two 2 years have elapsed since the national Food Program was approved at the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. This has been a fruitful time throughout the nation as a whole and in our republic. The Latvian SSR's gross agricultural output increased by 13 percent compared with

the first 2 years of the five-year plan. Milk production increased by an average 9 percent, meat production -- by the same amount, and egg production -- by 12 percent. Developing positive tendencies, workers in the countryside last year produced the highest gross grain yield in postwar time. They harvested more potatoes and other products of the crop industry than in the preceding year. They procured more succulent fodder and substantially increased the production of livestock products and their sale to the state. Thus we have scored successes in agricultural production and they have been duly assessed by the CPSU Central Committee. Newspapers have published the message of congratulations from the CPSU Central Committee to the republics' working people in connection with their successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the sale of grain, potatoes, sugar beets, and vegetables to the state.

Permit me, comrades, in your name and in the name of all the republic's working people to express to the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and to Comrade K. U. Chernenko personally our deep and heartfelt gratitude for those warm words of congratulation and for their constant concern for and interest in our republic.

At the same time that we rejoice in the message of congratulation from the CPSU Central Committee, we pay tribute to the self-sacrificing labor of field and farm workers, take due note of the intensive organizational and political work of party organizations, Soviet and agricultural organs and of the great contribution that labor collectives in industry, construction, transport, and the entire national economy have made to the development of agriculture.

The most important thing today, as Comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasized in his speech at a recent sitting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, is not only to consolidate positive changes, but to multiply them significantly as well. We must consistently intensify our effort to increase agricultural output and create the necessary conditions for the successful work of all branches of the agroindustrial complex.

There are three key problems here. First, we must continuously increase grain production and secure such growth rates as will satisfy the republic's needs to the maximum in the next few years. Second, we must steadily increase the production of grass and other fodders in order to consistently strengthen the balanced fodder base. Third, we must increase the productivity of animal husbandry to the utmost by continuously raising the level of livestock feeding and by improving the quality of the herd. To obtain more output from existing livestock through the rational expenditure of feed, labor and resources--such is the demand of the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee; such must be the basic direction of development of animal husbandry.

The speaker emphasized that Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech indicated the only correct way of resolving these key problems: the intensification of agricultural production and its conversion to an industrial footing. In the years that have elapsed since the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which laid the foundation for the present stage in the party's agrarian policy, there has been substantial qualitative renovation and expansion of productive fixed capital in republic agriculture. During this

time, it increased 3.5 fold and is presently valued at more than four billion rubles. Energy per worker has increased almost fivefold. The delivery of mineral fertilizers to the countryside has increased 2.3 fold.

In a word, productive fixed capital is growing rapidly, but we are not realizing the proper return in many instances. We must alter the approach to available material resources. They must be used more completely and efficiently in a way that will produce the maximum return.

Questions associated with the social transformation of the countryside occupied a prominent place in the materials of the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Today we can say very definitely that the life of rural workers is changing for the better, that the face of our countryside is changing. In 4 years of the five-year plan, republic kolhozes and sovkhozes will put a combined area of approximately one million square meters of housing into operation, thereby improving the housing conditions of more than 80,000 people. In keeping with the recommendations of a plenum of the Latvian CP Central Committee, which in 1981 examined the problem of improving rural construction, the scale of construction of not only housing but also of schools, preschool institutions, public health, and cultural facilities has been expanded and consumer services have been improved.

Incomes of kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers are growing from year to year and sales of goods, including durable goods, are on the rise.

The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee took particular note of the fact that the migration of the rural population to the city has diminished in recent years and that the birth rate in rural families has increased. It is very important that this is also characteristic of our republic even though we still have certain difficulties of a demographic nature.

In concluding the section on the initial results of the implementation of the Food Program, the speaker warned against complacency. By no means has everything planned been accomplished. And the situation in a number of agricultural sectors is by no means such that we can allow ourselves to relax. We must continue to work intensively and to improve the quality of the work because despite all the positive results, agricultural production still lags behind our potential, behind the demands of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee posed the question of large-scale land reclamation, viewing it as a decisive factor in future agricultural development and in securing the stable growth of the country's food stocks.

The great potential inherent in land reclamation is obvious. It literally transforms barren land, makes it possible to harvest high, stable, guaranteed yields from them, and substantially reduces agriculture's vulnerability to the caprices of the weather.

As a result of the consistent implementation of our party's broad land reclamation policy, the republic has carried out a major land renovation effort. In the period following the May (1966) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, approximately two billion rubles were channeled into land reclamation. Land area ennnobled by the hands of water resource management personnel increased 2.6 fold and reached the 1,433,000 hectare mark or 55 percent of all farm land. Today, more than two-third of the grain crops, three-fourths of all potatoes, almost all sugar beets, 68 percent of all vegetables, 63 percent of the flax, and more than half of the fodder grasses are grown on drained land. A mighty production base has been established for the purpose of performing land reclamation work. And we must use this base more rationally and concern ourselves with bringing about cardinal increases in the productivity of drained and irrigated land.

The republic has numerous farms that are growing high yields of grain and other crops and steadily increasing the productivity of animal husbandry on reclaimed land. Renovated land is used properly and is yielding a high return on the Uzvara Kolkhoz and the Sovkhoz imeni 50-letiya SSSR in the Bauskiy Rayon; the Lachplessis Kolkhoz in the Ogrskiy Rayon; the Krasnyy Oktyabr' Kolkhoz in the Preylskiy Rayon; the Padomyu Latviya Kolkhoz in the Rizhskiy Rayon; the Yaunas komunars Kolkhoz in the Saldusskiy Rayon; the Trikata Kolkhoz in the Valkskiy Rayon; the Terevete and Zelta druba kolkhozes in the Dobelskiy Rayon; the Andrupene Sovkhoz and Briviba Kolkhoz in the Kraslavskiy District; the Dzirkstele Kolkhoz in the Tukumskiy District; and many other farms. Their achievements graphically reveal the high results that can be realized through proper organization, the persistent introduction of a scientifically substantiated system of farming, the strict observance of production discipline, the maximum use of new, high-yield strains and progressive technologies, and available fertilizers.

It is unpardonable that many republic farms still gather inadmissibly low yields from reclaimed land as a result of unsophisticated farming techniques and outright mismanagement. This year, for example, the Zaube Sovkhoz in the Tsesskiy Rayon (director: T. P. Seya) harvested only 14.6 hectares of grain crops per hectare; the Padomyu Dzimtene Kolkhoz in the Aluksnenskiy Rayon (chairman: Ya. K. Dreygelis)--14.5. The Tsentiba Kolkhoz in the Liyepayskiy Rayon (chairman: A. Yu. Kazhis) produced only 50 centners of potatoes per hectare; the Ludza Sovkhoz (director: R. K. Akulan)--56 centners. On the Strautinin Sovkhoz in the Aluksnenskiy Rayon (director: B. D. Prokof'yev) the yield of hay from perennial grasses was 10 centners per hectare; on the Kalniena Kolkhoz in the Gulbenkiy District (chairman: I. D. Sviķe)--13.2 centners. Last year, 33 of the republic's farms produced less than 15 centners of grain per hectare on improved land; 32 kolkhozes and sovkhozes harvested less than 75 centners of potatoes per hectare; 15 farms harvested less than 25 centners of perennial hay grasses per hectare.

This is an abnormal situation. In the light of the demands of the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, we must energetically and purposefully correct the existing situation and effect a significant increase in the yield of farm crops on reclaimed land. This is dictated both by the general task of increasing effectiveness and improving quality and by the scale of the effort.

We must be fully aware that the reclamation of our relatively infertile land only create conditions and prerequisites for the subsequent effective use of the land. Therefore in addition to reclamation, each farm must concern itself with substantially raising the general level of farming, with solving the complex of soil science and agrochemistry problems.

Agricultural workers know that the most difficult problem in this complex is to raise the content of organic substances in our soils. This is the key factor in increasing the fertility of every hectare and the decisive condition to realizing an early return on fertilizers, on other resources, and ultimately on all reclamation work. There are two ways of resolving this question.

The first is to increase the production and application of high-quality organic fertilizers. The data of the agrochemical service show that the quantity of organic fertilizer applied to the soil on the majority of farms does not even maintain the existing level of fertility. All districts, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are faced with the urgent task of substantially expanding the application of organic fertilizers to all reclaimed land in the next few years. The republic Central Committee and Council of Ministers have made specific assignments to the appropriate departments. The speaker called the attention of L. Ya. Tarvid, chief of the peat industry administration; L. P. Misans, minister of land reclamation and water resources; A. P. Bril', minister of agriculture; P. N. Belokurov, chairman of the LaSSR state committee for the supply of production equipment for agriculture; and all rayon leaders to the need for the unconditional fulfillment of the established targets for extracting and delivering to kolkhozes and sovkhozes the necessary quantity of peat for litter and compost. All other questions associated with increasing the volume of accumulation of organic fertilizer and with its collection and delivery to farms must also be unconditionally resolved.

The question of the initial cultivation of newly drained land requires another, more solicitous approach. We cannot henceforth tolerate delays in attaining projected or normative yields due to the lack of proper organization in this regard. Preparatory work in this area must be carried out in good time back in the planning stage. By the time drainage operations are scheduled to begin, the necessary quantity of good organic fertilizer (more than 100 tons per hectare) must be on hand.

The second way is the broader use of high-yield grasses as the basis for radically improving the soil and for increasing its fertility. Agricultural specialists have long been of the conviction that after such grasses grain and other crops produce high and stable yields for many years to come. At the same time, this is also a means of resolving the problem of providing a reliable fodder base. Therefore the strict observance of the demands of agronomical science on grasses must be constantly monitored by party, Soviet and economic organs. It is extremely important that zonal farming systems, rational crop rotation systems and the entire complex of technological and agrotechnical measures that promote the fertility of each hectare be instituted everywhere.

Ministries of agriculture, land reclamation and water resources, and the fruit and vegetable industry; party raykoms; and ispolkoms of rayon Soviets must concern themselves with the broader introduction of the experience of progressive farms, brigades and links that systematically attain and surpass the projected yield on drained land. The problem is to raise all backward and average kolkhozes and sovkhozes to the level of the leading farms and on this basis to unconditionally attain the established volume of production of all types of agricultural production on every farm.

Another urgent task singled out at the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee is to put natural hayfields in order. The republic has many, or more precisely, 575,000 hectares of hayfields and pastureland requiring radical or superficial improvement. Following the principles of the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, we must wholeheartedly undertake to increase the productivity of all our meadows and pastures and significantly intensify crop improvement work, drawing not only on the potential of water management organizations but also on enterprises belonging to the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, "Lat sel'khozkhimii," and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes themselves.

B. K. Pugo went on to note that the materials of the plenum posed the task of taking immediate measures to improve the quality of reclaimed land and to rebuild drainage and irrigation systems. We cannot be satisfied by the fact that the construction of water management facilities is not always integrated, is not always of high quality, does not always contemplate a long service life and a high return on reclamation systems. In a number of rayons, their operation is at a low technical level. As a result of serious errors in the design and construction of reclamation facilities, the failure to maintain them according to schedule, and the poor quality of repair work, considerable areas of irrigated land are used haphazardly and approximately 2000 hectares wen out of commission after being in use only 4-6 years. As a result of the disrepair of networks and other factors, the area of unutilized drained land has also grown significantly. There is no justification for this. After all, large sums and material resources are required to restore neglected land and this naturally results in higher production costs.

We have a large-scale program for the capital repair of drainage systems and for the mass cultivation of land. We must accelerate and above all improve the execution of all this work so that every hectare of drained and irrigated land would work in full measure to increase the production of grain and other agricultural products and produce the necessary return.

The decision of the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to transfer the internal irrigation and drainage systems of kolkhozes and sovkhozes to the balance of water management organizations will undoubtedly do much to improve the situation. Without waiting for the indicated structural changes, we must even now increase responsibility of agricultural and water management organs, kolkhozes and sovkhozes for making rational use of reclaimed land and improve their interrelations. The party must continually monitor all these questions.

Scientific research institutes, project planning and design institutes, leaders and specialists of agroindustrial ministries and deparments are

obligated to take a more active part in their resolution. It is no secret that the lack of coordination and frequently departmentalism as well have a negative impact on reclamation work and the utilization of reclaimed land. The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee called for an end to these harmful phenomena and for the resolution of the construction of water management facilities through joint, integrated, systematic, constructive, and businesslike efforts. Our ministers--A. P. Bril', L. P. Misans and V. Ya. Kurpiniyeks--must take this into account in their practical work. They must wage a more persistent, energetic struggle for a high return on large financial and material resources allocated by the state. They must decisively halt all occurrences of mismanagement and disorganization. The improvement of the organization of work on reclaimed land requires a higher measure of economic and moral responsibility on the part of ministries and departments in the agroindustrial complex and their leaders for the specific area entrusted to them.

The work of all organizations belonging to the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, agroindustrial associations, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, farm managers and specialists, collective farmers, and workers will henceforth be evaluated on the basis of final results--high and stable harvests, the continuous growth of labor productivity, or the reduction of production costs. Collectives and workers who secure a high return on reclaimed land will receive correspondingly higher pay and material rewards.

The implementation of plans indicated in the Long-Range Program requires the purposeful effort of many thousands of people. We must do our utmost to develop and reward the initiative and efficiency of production collectives. The center of organizational and political work must now be shifted to lower collectives--links, crews, brigades, sectors, departments, and minifarms. The work must be organized in such a way that each worker would be interested in producing a maximum harvest not only during this five-year plan but in years to come as well. To this end, more effective use must be made of the collective contract, cost accounting, existing material incentive funds, and other instruments of the economic planning mechanism.

The collective contract is applied on many republic kolkhozes and sovkhozes. And this produces good results. The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, party committees, local Soviets, RAPO's, and farm managers and specialists must ensure the introduction of this proven form of labor organization and wages in brigades and links working on reclaimed land everywhere.

The speaker discussed the further expansion of the scale of construction of water management facilities and the improvement of its organization. Our republic plans to increase the area of drained farm land to 2 million hectares by the year 2000 and to increase the area of irrigated land to 22,000 hectares. The reclamation program requires the decisive improvement of the organization of reclamation construction, its industrialization to a higher degree, and the further strengthening of its production base.

We have amassed a certain amount of experience in reclamation construction. We have many collectives that have won deserved recognition. They include reclamation workers belonging to the Yekabpilsskaia, Yeigavskaya, Liyepayskaya, Saldusskaya, and other PMK's [mobile mechanized columns] that perform a large volume of work and that are continuously introducing progressive work techniques. Much has been done to expand the training of reclamation workers, skilled cadres and specialists. Reclamation workers' party organizations have grown substantially stronger. Today, one person in ten in this system is a communist.

At the same time, there are still numerous shortcomings and unutilized reserves in the construction of water management facilities. The Kraslavskaya, Aluksnenskaya, Balvskaya, and Madonskaya PMK's systematically fail to fulfill their land reclamation plans. The work of the Kuldigskaya, Dobelskaya and Bauskaya PMK's has deteriorated. The leadership of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, its construction organizations, as well as party and Soviet organs must basically modify their attitude toward reclamation projects and provide for their activation on schedule as a key state target; must resolutely combat the mismanagement and squandering of resources; and must do their utmost to establish an above-plan economy fund. More reliable barriers against errors and miscalculations must be built into the planning estimates of individual reclamation systems.

In general, comrades, proper order must be established at all reclamation projects. And we must begin by raising the organizational role of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and by raising the responsibility of the leadership of its administrations and departments, of all subordinate organizations for the assigned task, for fulfilling plan targets, for increasing effectiveness and improving the quality of construction work.

Party raykoms and primary party organizations have the obligation to step up their oversight over the course of reclamation construction and to bring order to all sectors. The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Agriculture, and Soviet and party organs should in particular heed Comrade K. U. Chernenko's mention of the need for an integrated approach to the entire reclamation cycle--from the selection of an object to the attainment of the projected yield.

The next question, the speaker continued, that arises from the decisions of the October Plenum is the integrity and rational utilization of the land.

He emphasized that the removal of land--particularly reclaimed land--from agricultural circulation is inadmissible. Nonetheless, according to the data of the land balance, 800 hectares of the republic's reclaimed land have been taken out of circulation during the current five-year alone.

Such examples are especially numerous in the Rizhskiy, Yelgavskiy, Orgskiy, and certain other rayons. The time has come to decisively forbid the withdrawal of reclaimed land from agricultural circulation. Using the land legislation in force, we must also see to it that organizations causing damage

to reclamation systems and structures repair such damage in good time and that they bear total material, moral and party responsibility therefore.

Nor can we fail to mention the fact that the quality of construction and installation work on reclamation projects is not always high. Party, Soviet and agricultural organs and especially the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources must devote their unflagging attention to this aspect of the work and must strictly monitor the quality of construction of land reclamation systems. The use of the brigade contract should be expanded everywhere. Construction organizations belonging to the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources are not yet using this progressive form of labor organization to the fullest.

At the same time that we demand that reclamation construction organizations build highly effective reclamation systems, I would like to emphasize that other ministries and departments must not stand aloof from this state task. This principle is expounded in documents of the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Unfortunately it is by no means implemented in full measure. Here is an example. We were to have built seven railside bases with the combined capacity to store 25,000 tons of powdered lime between 1982 and 1985. But as a result of the lack of coordination of the activities of the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, Gosplan, Gosstroy, and the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, their construction has not yet commenced. This year as well, the Ministry of Construction is under various pretexts postponing the commencement of construction of bases at the Balvi and Izvalta stations even though they have been included in the plan. Departments of the Central Committee and party committees must carefully analyze this matter and offer a fundamental evaluation of the actions of the guilty.

It is also important to secure the further development of the base for producing special prefabricated reinforced concrete components. It is essential that not only enterprises belonging to the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources but construction material plants belonging to other departments as well, especially the Yekabpilsskiy Reinforced Concrete Components Plant (which was built with the participation of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources), exchange the capital allocated for reclamation construction components in full volume and precisely on schedule.

The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee demonstrated, B. K. Pugo emphasized, that the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the introduction of progressive knowhow are the key factors in increasing the effectiveness of land reclamation, in the growth of labor productivity, and in the rational utilization of land and water resources. We have certain attainments in this area. We should take note of the remarkable contribution of collectives of scientific research institutions of the Ministry of Agriculture, institutes of our Academy of Sciences, the All-Union Soyuzvodpolimer Science-Production Association, the Latvian Agricultural Academy, the Latgiprovodkhoz and Latgiprozem project planning institutes, and other organizations to the resolution of land reclamation problems.

Nonetheless, many pressing problems still remain outside scientists' plans. The efforts of scientific workers, project planners and practical workers should to a greater degree be coordinated with the need to introduce new and progressive technologies and materials, to increase the reliability of drainage and irrigation systems, to reduce their production costs, and to improve the organization and stimulation of labor and the entire economic mechanism.

The speaker discussed the development of highly productive, intensive strains of agricultural crops meeting all demands for cultivating them on reclaimed land and environmental protection problems in connection with the broad front of land reclamation work. The importance of offering more assistance to economically weak farms was emphasized.

The October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee approved a plan of large-scale creative work for increasing the fertility of the soil. The party considers its implementation to be the principal direction in the next few years. Party committees, Soviet, agricultural, trade union, and Komsomol organs must strictly oversee the fulfillment of the plenum's decisions.

Comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasized in particular that success will depend on each worker's and each collective's understanding of the political significance of the indicated tasks and on the organization of work in all sectors. This must be the focus of the organizational and political work of party organizations and the activity of Soviet and economic organs. Each district must devise and implement a precise plan for the implementation of various methods with due regard to local conditions. Komsomols, youth, trade unions, urban and rural labor collectives, and all workers in the agroindustrial complex must make their worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the long-range land reclamation program. All this will enable us to take a major new step forward in the creation of highly developed, stable agricultural production and to raise the entire economy to a higher level.

Now, B. K. Pugo said in conclusion, at a time when active, direct preparations are being made for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory, our every day is filled with special content, with great political meaning. The republic's communists and working people, like all Soviet people, are trying to bring the present five-year plan to a successful conclusion and to create a good, firm base for the next, Twelfth Five-Year Plan. This is specifically the focus of the high targets of the plan for 1985 which was thoroughly examined at a recent sitting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and subsequently ratified at a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The speech by Comrade K. U. Chernenko at a Politburo sitting devoted to the discussion of the plan very clearly formulated the key tasks that must permeate all our work in the concluding year of the five-year plan. Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and the ideological collective, basing their activity on the recommendations contained in this program document, must take all the necessary measures to prevent a slackening of the momentum of the last two years so as to not merely consolidate but to multiply them as well.

A sitting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee formulated the question as follows: the plan must unequivocally be fulfilled and overfulfilled where possible. At the same time, there must be additional efforts to meet the target of increasing the effectiveness of production. We must concentrate on decisively strengthening delivery discipline, on accelerating scientific and technical progress in every way, on increasing labor productivity every day, and on improving product quality. It is especially important to intensify thrift and conservation efforts to the maximum, to manage and utilize resources more effectively, and to work more efficiently.

Everything necessary must be done to secure the maximum dissemination of the initiative of the best collectives in the country which was approved by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee--to work 2 days out of a year using economized supplies, raw materials and fuel. This is a very important party assignment and we must set about fulfilling it immediately at all levels and in earnest. An above-plan economy fund must be established at every enterprise, on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, and in all cities and rayons.

We must not allow our efforts in agriculture to slacken. We must do our utmost to secure the successful wintering of the livestock, the further, stable growth of production and the procurement of livestock products.

Today we must recall the obligation to use feed only in processed form. At the beginning of last year, we ratified a practicable program for the additional construction of feed shops and feed kitchens (to be completed before the end of the five-year plan) and identified specific performers and responsible persons. However the program is not by any means fulfilled in full volume. Gosplan, the Ministry of Agriculture, other departments responsible for performing this important work, as well as party, Soviet and economic leaders must critically analyze the existing situation and draw the appropriate conclusions. They have the obligation to take exhaustive measures to overcome the lag in this area and to fulfill without fail the targets ratified by the Bureau of the Latvian CP Central Committee and the republic's government.

Another urgent problem--the problem of making exemplary preparations for spring field work--must also be resolved in full measure.

It must be borne in mind that this year's weather was generally favorable to the Baltic republics. But one year is not like the next and accordingly we must be ready for all kinds of weather. We must counter the caprices of weather with the careful training of the entire arsenal of our personnel and resources.

Generally speaking, we must more energetically and persistently establish order in production, raise the level of organization, strengthen planning and production discipline (especially in lagging sectors), and everyone must work at peak efficiency. It must be remembered that the coming year is the base year of the new five-year plan.

There is no doubt that party committees, Soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organs will direct all their organizational and mass political work toward the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan targets for 1985, toward the successful completion of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and toward a worthy greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress.

Permit me to express the firm belief that all republic party organizations, communists, Komsomols, and urban and rural workers will spare no effort to carry out the tasks posed by the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

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CSO: 1800/108

REGIONAL

CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN ON 1985 PLANS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 85 p 1

[Comments by the chairman of KaSSR Gosstroy, Anet Imanakyshevich Vektemisov:  
"Kazakhstan on the Construction Job."]

[Excerpts] According to established tradition, we publish today an outline map of new construction for this, the final year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. It shows only a few of the objectives of the vast initial program. The editors of KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA asked the chairman of KaSSR Gosstroy, Anet Imanakyshevich Vektemisov, to comment on the map.

The year 1985 has fully come into its own. It is remarkable in many ways. The 11th Five-Year Plan is coming to an end. Kazakhstan workers are striving for a fitting welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the Great Patriotic War. Finally, the current year marks the half-century anniversary of the Stakhanov movement.

Workers of the republic have had notable successes in developing the economy, science, and culture. It is sufficient to say that, during the four years of the five-year plan, industry sold products worth more than 760 million rubles above the plan, and our volume of production rose yearly by almost a billion rubles. The growth during this period alone is equal to a third of the industrial production achieved by Kazakhstan in 1967. And, of course, our builders deserve a large amount of credit in all this.

Just during the past year they assimilated almost 8 billion rubles of state capital investment funds and added 7.2 billion rubles worth to the general physical plant. About 70 important production facilities have been put into the operating system, and the population has received millions of square meters of living space and many cultural and social facilities.

Large increases have been planned in comparison with the yearly averages at the beginning of the five-year plan according to many general economic indices. Thus, the growth of national income will be significantly large, and the growth in industrial production will total 1.104 billion rubles as against 923 million rubles. Agricultural production, retail trade, profits, and other indices are increasing

significantly. The plan also provides for intensified tasks to increase the effectiveness of social production and especially for growth in the productivity of labor. In this connection, builders' tasks, which have become sharply more complicated, also have been determined.

Plans for the current year direct 8.1 billion rubles to the development of the economy; this is above the level attained last year. For organizations subordinate to the KaSSR Council of Ministers, they increase capital investments by 8.2 percent. They provide for much higher rates of growth and investments in electric power, nonferrous metallurgy, food and local industry, and everyday services for the population. They improve the very structure of the finances directed to these ends -- the construction and repair-work share is being reduced to 55 percent, while the volume of contract work for the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the Ministry of Rural Construction, and the Alma-Ata Main Administration for Construction is increasing by 7 to 10 percent.

What are the basic economic directions for fulfillment of the year's plan and the five-year plan as a whole? In principle, all necessary preconditions are present in the republic to perform this task. The chief of these is the maximum involvement of unexploited resources. First of all, it is necessary to speak of strengthening scientific-technical progress in construction, a more organic and rational combination of engineering achievements and scientific thought with the advantages of socialist economic management, and a further strengthening of the industrial basis for construction.

Significant activation of this process is assumed in the construction materials industry. Advanced experience has been carefully studied; and proposals have been prepared for increasing the output of and creating facilities within the republic for new and effective construction materials, manufactured items, and structures; included among these are gypsum, gypsum-cardboard sheets, cement-chip slabs, and others. More cement, slate, and soft roofing will be produced. Almost 190 million rubles have been allocated for the current year to the further development of industrialization and to construction bases. This will make it possible to complete the Zhetybay shell-block quarry, the Chernorechenskiy plant for processing gypsum rock at the Gur'yev construction-materials combine, and the Yermak factory for ceramic wall fixtures, and to reconstruct many existing facilities.

For example, the application of large-sized elements, subassemblies, panels, and blocks will expand by almost 20 percent, and the erection of large-panel housing units of new, improved series of model designs, by 23 percent.

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CSO: 1830/263

REGIONAL

KALININ OBLAST CRITICIZED FOR POOR RESULTS IN AGRICULTURE

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by T. Karyakina and Yu. Nikolayev: "On Efficiency in Essence";  
passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Addressing the 15 November 1984 meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed that "when party committees do not give evidence of their organizational role to the fullest extent their influence on the resolution of problems of production development and on the satisfaction of the needs and requirements of the population is weakened. The discussion of the report of the Kalinin obkom in the Central Committee Secretariat has indicated this specifically. Such shortcomings must be resolutely corrected and inertia, formalism, and superficiality overcome wherever they occur." Such a sharp and exacting appraisal also predetermined the course of the plenary session of the Kalinin CPSU obkom. It examined the question of the measures to be taken to eliminate shortcomings in the work of the CPSU obkom in the management of agriculture. The speaker, first secretary P. A. Leonov, speaking in the debate, led the discussion on the serious omissions in the development of this most important sector and in the realization of the Food Program.

The state has allotted 2.6 billion rubles for the development of the agriculture of the oblast in the 10th and 11th 5-year plans. Furthermore, kolkhozes and inter-farm organizations have invested hundreds of millions of rubles. Never before have local farms and the enterprises and organizations serving them had such vast resources available. The capital-labor ratio per 100 hectares of agricultural land has increased 1.8 times. The power available per single worker has reached 41 horsepower. The areas of drained and irrigated lands have been expanded. This great assistance facilitated the fulfillment of the plans of the current year and the 4 years of the 5-year plan /for the sale/ to the state of grain, potatoes, and vegetables. But here it is necessary to say, as the plenum reflected, that the capital investments and material-technical resources allocated did not yield the return intended. In the 10th and 11th 5-year plans, /not once/ did the oblast cope successfully with the /plans for the production/ of the basic types of agricultural products. And on the whole the gross production of agricultural products during these years not only did not increase, but even decreased.

One cannot but note that even the fulfillment of the same sales plans was often achieved not at all by means of raising the productivity of fields and livestock farms, but at the expense of an unjustifiable decrease in the livestock herds and the adjustment of the initial programs. As a result the average annual volumes of state purchases of livestock and poultry, milk and wool declined. During the years 1981-1983 the kolkhozes and sovkhozes failed to deliver to the state 259,000 tons of milk, 57,000 tons of live-stock and poultry, and 47,000 tons of flax fiber. A similar tendency remains even now. As of 1 December 1984 the collective herd's cows numbered 8,163 fewer than the preceding year and sheep--16,000 fewer. The production of milk has decreased by 10,500 tons. Lands plowed the previous autumn for the 1985 crop were over two times fewer than forecast...

Serious shortcomings remain in the sphere of socialist reconstruction of the upper Volga village. The funds allotted for the construction of housing and public health, public education, and cultural projects are chronically not spent; little attention is paid to road construction and the satisfaction of the needs of the population for trade and consumer services. As P. I. Fedorov, member of the obkom buro and chairman of the oblast trade unions council, observed at the plenum, during the last 3 years alone more than 8,000 measures stipulated by collective agreements and labor agreements, and especially those which concerned the improvement of working and living conditions and the organization of village public services and amenities, were not carried out. Therefore it is not by accident that in 1983 more than 10,000 permanent workers quit the sovkhozes of the oblast alone. And this at a time when more than 7,000 workers, including a significant number of milkmaids, were lacking in livestock farming. Many such facts were cited in the report and debate of the CPSU obkom plenum. It seems, however, more important to discuss what caused so many substantial shortcomings.

Of course it is not easy to answer this question simply. The discussants cited various reasons for the protracted lag. A demand for a grand reckoning came from obkom secretaries and department heads, leaders of the oblast soviet executive committee and agro-industrial complex and those responsible for some area or other. However, since not all of the participants in the debate were sufficiently critical, especially as concerns the activity of the party obkom and its staff, it seems advisable to continue the discussion, relying both on the ideas expressed from the plenum rostrum and on the exchange of opinions with activists which took place even later.

Many items, it is known, determine the level of party leadership: efficiency and genuine collectivity in the work; the purposefulness, consistency and effectiveness of the efforts being undertaken; the selection, placing, and indoctrination of personnel; the development of criticism and self-criticism; the organization of the monitoring and verification of performance; the profound analysis and realistic nature of evaluations; and the ability to persistently overcome difficulties... If errors crop up in one of these links then the whole chain becomes weaker.

This fact was cited in the report. In 1983, the agricultural administration of the Vesyegonskiy rayon soviet executive committee received 962 directives

from the oblast agricultural administration, all of which had to be acted upon. And for 305--compulsory responses were required. Other rayons received no fewer directives.

"We must frankly and resolutely admit," First Secretary of the Bezhetsk City Party Committee A. M. Morev said, "that while we talk more about the necessity of correcting outdated methods of economic management, in reality these changes are negligible. The quantity of paper and the number of meetings do not decrease; an armchair method of leadership by telephone predominates; duplication and replacement of soviet and economic organs is permitted. Responses to requests for information and the compilation of all sorts of references and reports move the principal concern of the party, /working with people/, to the background..."

First and foremost, the party obkom and its staff lacks genuine efficiency.

For example, the obkom plenum was set for 18 December. It turned out that 22 sessions of rayon and city soviets of people's deputies had been scheduled for this same day, which had been reported beforehand in the local press in accordance with existing procedure. The sessions of 20 city rayon soviets were moved to other dates. And then, willy-nilly, it was necessary to change the dates of the sessions of a great number of village and settlement soviets. All this created unnecessary turmoil. Although, if you look at it closely, there was no need for it. Three months--fully enough time to choose a time to discuss the issue without throwing the work plan of soviet, trade union, and economic organs into disarray--passed after the discussion of the obkom report at the Central Committee Secretariat.

Still another example. The communists of the oblast, like all Soviet people, have known for a long time the days on which the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee discusses the urgent problems of the day, but here sometimes even its workers do not know when the obkom buro will meet. The buro does not have precise work schedules. In discussions, the participants in the plenum emphasized with great unease that in the oblast there are still an excessive number of meetings which produce no action, sometimes to the point and sometimes pointless, that distract great masses of party, soviet, trade union workers as well as economic specialists from their work. Protracted meetings of aktivs and seminars, where at times the rostrums are utilized for abstract, irrelevant lecturing, are scheduled with startling ease.

The obispolkom chairman, A. I. Il'yenkov, who addressed the plenum, justifiably raised the question about the practice of assigning the notorious "plenipotentiaries" (now they are more often called obkom representatives) to rayons. More than once we have had to witness the unreasonable activity of the "representatives." During the busy season up to 8 or 10 of them gather in the rayons. Such teams of obkom representatives, sometimes comprised of insufficiently competent personnel, bind the rayon link hand and foot. Thus only the outward appearance of feverish activity is created.

Inertia, formalism, just like ostentatious activity, have nothing to do with raising the organizational role of party committees, for which there is an urgent need. Especially now, when the oblast has at its disposal truly /enormous/ and, we emphasize, /actual/ resources for the accelerated development of the entire agro-industrial complex. First Secretary of the Kashin city party committee, G. N. Aksenov, who addressed the plenum, indicated, in our view, one of the most typical errors. Many interesting and encouraging special purpose programs for the development of the agro-industrial complex and its individual sectors have been developed on the initiative of the party obkom, but they simply at times remained only on paper.

L. I. Durindina, chairman of the V. V. Kuybyshev kolkhoz of the Krasnokholmskiy rayon, spoke correctly on the reasons for this shortcoming. Party committees and agricultural bodies sometimes limit their participation in the realization of projected plans to endless checks alone. That is they never free themselves from the belief in the miraculous power of paper. And are not the problems of monitoring and verification of performance understood very simplistically. A directive, they say, has been issued, and then it remains only to see to its execution. Thus dozens of eyes look after this, leaving for goodness knows whom the most difficult part of the business--its /organization/, practical /help/ for the labor collectives and the laborious daily mobilizing /work/ with real people.

Obviously rushed and poorly thought out solutions cause considerable losses to agricultural production. One speaker noted that "at the present time the construction of 35 large cattle-breeding complexes and farms has been halted; 37 million rubles have been immobilized... Nobody has been punished for such irresponsibility and criminal negligence." The point is made rather harshly, however, the problem raised is quite a serious one and certainly must be returned to. It is necessary to remember who exactly in the oblast fought so forcefully for the moth-balling of the cattle-breeding units, not considering any arguments whatsoever. True it was done under something like a plausible pretext--the switching of resources to the socialist transformation of the village. You see only then, it would seem, was it easy to explain that one doesn't install in a dwelling either the columns, or the floor slabs, already assembled in the cattle-breeding facilities under construction.

At the plenum it was correctly noted that the attention of the obkom, the obispolkom, and the agro-industrial complex management has not up to now been properly focused on social reconstruction. Only through this can one explain that 60 percent of the housing in a village is put up with great difficulties using its own resources. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes lack contractors. Some interkolkhoz construction organizations here even manage to concentrate not at all on the reorganization of the shareholder-farms on whose assets they were created, but on completely different goals.

Experience indicates that haste and a lack of thinking things through in personnel policy is especially harmful.

"I have been the kolkhoz chairman since 1981," the above-mentioned L. I. Durandina told the plenum. "During that period 19 of 23 farm managers in our Krasnokholmskiy rayon have been replaced. You don't even have enough time to get acquainted..."

And for the oblast as a whole the picture is no less expressive. In a three-and-a-half year period almost one-half of the kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors have been replaced. There have been seven directors of the Romanovskiy sovkhoz of Kalininskiy rayon since 1971. During the present 5-year plan already several managers each have been changed in different farms and other subdivisions of the agro-industrial complex.

At the present time the kolkhozes and sovkhozes lack about 2,000 specialists; the positions of 345 chief specialists have not been filled for a long time. And this is in an oblast which has an agricultural institute and an entire network of secondary specialized institutions! What has happened? Has organizational talent grown scarce in the land of Tver? We are convinced that this is not the case, for many recent Kalinin specialists and managers are working successfully in the villages of the Moscow area, Leningrad, and Vologda Oblast. Not having received any support those who have come home for some reason do not stay there!

One must also be watchful of the lack of observance of party principles in personnel work. As was emphasized in the plenum, the encouragement of elements of servility and self-glorification inflicts especially great harm on the business of indoctrination.

Heard also was a demand to return the spirit of healthy, specific, and principled criticism to the work of plenums and of aktiv meetings, and to end instances when in the speeches of individual orators, at the command of the obkom, one hears appraisals of particular agencies and managers which are not always objective but more often laudatory.

As we see, the plenum uncovered very serious omissions in the party's management of agriculture and in the activities of the CPSU obkom. The concerted efforts of the obkom buro, its staff, and the entire party aktiv are necessary for their elimination. Naturally, P. A. Leonov, first secretary of the obkom, is charged with particular responsibility. The question is one of taking effective measures to create conditions for orderly and efficient work and comradely and strictly principled relations in party committees and to provide on a collective basis a profoundly exacting discussion of all problems. It is necessary to resolutely eliminate that which hinders the display of initiative and independence, causes discord and engenders petty insults and needless fault-finding, all that which in some way or other contributes to the violation of the norms of party life. And we must not waste valuable time. We are faced with many, very many things to correct, to accomplish, and to make up for in increasing agricultural production as rapidly as possible and in increasing in real terms the influence of the party on all aspects of life in the upper Volga village. One wants to hope that this past plenum will become that point of reference, from which a persistent, progressive movement forward in the development of the entire agro-industrial complex and in the realization of the Food Program will begin.

REGIONAL

PROGRESS OF LITHUANIAN ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT ASSESSED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 14 Feb 85 p 2

[Article, published under the heading "Economic Experiment: Experience, Problems," by A. Brazauskas, secretary, Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee: "Facing the Consumer"]

[Text] The first year of operation by production workforces of the republic Ministry of Local Industry and USSR Minelektrotekhprom [Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry] in conditions of a large-scale economic experiment has come to an end. Pursuant to the decree issued by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on additional measures to extend the powers of industrial production associations (enterprises) in planning and economic management activities and to increase their responsibility for work performance results, 21 associations and enterprises of the republic Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry] as well as eight enterprises of Minelektrotekhprom USSR located on the territory of Lithuania have operated under the new conditions this past year.

The scale of the experiment has been substantially increased from the beginning of 1985. It now includes enterprises of the republic ministries of light industry and consumer services as well as 21 enterprises of four union ministries: Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems, Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, and Machine Tool Industry -- situated on the territory of this republic. They include such enterprises as the Ukmurge Venibe Plant, the Vilnius Calculator Plant imeni V. I. Lenin, the Panevezhis Precision Machine Building Plant, the Vilnius Fuel Equipment Plant imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR, the Shyauliyay Machine Tool Plant, the Kaunas Tsentrolit Foundry, the Shilute Gidroprivod Plant, and others.

In view of the fact that the experiment is being expanded, it is important today closely to examine the successes and deficiencies in the job performance of workforces applying the principles of the economic experiment. It is already clear that only reserve potential lying at the surface has been put into play up to the present time. A great deal remains to be done in order to improve planning, to achieve better utilization of production capacity, to eliminate bottlenecks, and to strengthen process discipline.

A great deal has been accomplished to prepare for operating under the conditions of the large-scale experiment at the enterprises of the republic Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry] and in the ministry itself. It was noted in discussing at the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee the preparedness of Minlegprom to operate under the new conditions that a broad aggregate of organizational-technical and political measures have been carried out in the branch. The tasks and goals of the economic experiment were discussed at an enlarged meeting of the ministry collegium, at party and worker meetings of workforces. Areas and methods of economic analysis and monitoring of production activity were revised. Production plan targets for 1985 were drawn up, which have been for the most part brought into balance with material and labor resources and have been communicated to the shops, sections, and brigades. The preparatory work has helped make the production process more efficient and has helped boost productive activeness on the part of workforces. Commodity output targets exceeding the five-year targets have been formulated for the current year at 25 enterprises (of the 42 enterprises in the ministry's system).

Recently the mass media have been devoting a good deal of attention to explaining and publicizing the basic provisions of the large-scale experiment "from the inside," as it were, from the standpoint of the interests of the workforces of the enterprises operating under the new conditions, for work performance results from operating under the new conditions of economic management should be evident and concretely tangible to each and every one of us.

"I should like to discuss just one item -- the need determinedly to improve provision of manufactured goods and services to the general consumer," stressed Comrade K. U. Chernenko in an address at a meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on 15 November 1984. "Toiler income is rising year by year. And this is normal and logical for our society. But it is also logical that consumer demand is increasingly shifting to high-quality goods -- stylish wearing apparel and shoes, modern and reliable TV sets, as well as other technologically sophisticated household items."

Proceeding from this, I should like to take a look at the results of the economic experiment "through the eyes" of the consumer, particularly since participation in the experiment by the republic Minmestprom (and Minlegprom as well since the beginning of this year) provides specific possibilities for this. The ministry was faced with many problems to resolve through the course of this past year. Its enterprises are for the most part small, with a relatively low technological level of production, but they turn out goods representing almost 2,500 different product items and a total value of approximately 270 million rubles a year.

The republic party organization, planning and economic administrative bodies have done a great deal to ensure that local industry commenced working under the conditions of the experiment fully prepared. Pretty fair results have been achieved. In 1984 the product sales target in conformity with concluded contracts was met 100 percent, while in 1983 fulfillment was only 99 percent (six enterprises failed to meet their targets). Labor productivity growth was 104.7 percent last year (excluding the Dovana Production Association). The

actual rate of labor productivity growth was 2.3 percent above target. Also characteristic is the fact that for the first time in many years all production growth was achieved through labor productivity growth. The sales target figure for the year under review was met by 102 percent, with 5.1 million rubles above-target sales, which is 50 percent above the 1983 figure. Above-target profit totaled 2.7 million rubles, and pledges to achieve an additional cost reduction of 0.5 percent were met.

A total of 950 new product items were developed at the enterprises of Minmestprom, and 885 went into production. Considering that last year this republic's industry put more than 3,000 new product items into production -- fabric, shoes, furniture, and household goods, the contribution made by Minmestprom seems quite considerable. I believe that industry's turn to face the consumer is quite evident to each and every one of us. Considerable attention is being devoted to product quality and the manufacture of "short-supply" goods.

The enterprises of Minelektrotekhprom have also begun devoting greater attention to increasing production of consumer goods. Prior to 1974 the average annual growth rate on volume of manufacture of consumer goods (group B) ran 6 percent, while last year the figure was 8.6 percent, which is substantially higher than the average figure for the republic -- 5 percent. Last year there occurred an increase in the percentage share of manufacture of household goods: electric dish driers, furniture accessories, household electric cord, etc., in the overall volume of consumer goods manufacture.

In 1985 the El'fa Production Association will begin making electric food processors and graters, the Kaunas Elektra Electrical Equipment Plant will begin making saber saws, and the Vil'nyuselektrosvar Production Association will manufacture electric toasters. Klaypeda's Sirius Plant will be more fully meeting consumer demand for dry cells.

As an illustration of innovative utilization of the conditions of the experiment we can cite the activities of the workforce of the Neringa Consumer Product [kul'ttovarov] Association, which was an All-Union Socialist Competition winner based on 1984 performance results. The product sales target for 1984 was met by 101.1 percent, with more than 300,000 rubles in consumer goods sales above target. There was an increase in the volume of manufacture of top-quality goods, with an increase to 23 percent of total production volume (13.2 percent in 1980). A counterplan and socialist pledges to achieve an additional labor productivity increase by 1 percent and a commodity production cost decrease of 0.5 percent were successfully accomplished last year. The result was 230,000 rubles in above-target profit, which made it possible, in conformity with the new standard method of profit distribution, additionally to put more than 120,000 rubles into economic incentive funds. Thus the large-scale economic experiment has brought quite specific and beneficial changes both to the consumer and to the manufacturing workforce.

These changes are primarily a result of more rigid demands placed on those participating in the experiment. It is obvious to everybody, however, that stiffening demands alone will not produce the desired result if appropriate

working conditions are not created. Last year it was no easy matter fully to meet the contractual amounts pertaining to goods deliveries. The association management, party and public organizations had to work hard. Material incentives also were a factor. They were specified for 350 hourly-wage workers according to the formulated provisions on the procedure for applying additional payments and supplements from the payroll economy fund. Supplemental amounts were also specified for other categories of workers, engineers and technicians, but this "list" had to be revised according to the year's performance results, canceling the supplemental amounts for certain employees guilty of errors of omission in their work, with increases for those who had displayed creative initiative and businesslike qualities. The association's workers and employees were surveyed (the questionnaire was prepared by the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Sociological Research). And it is highly indicative that 96 percent of the persons surveyed noted in response to the question: "What positive changes in attitude toward labor have you been able to notice in your fellow workers under the conditions of the experiment?" greater incentive to increase the quantity and improve the quality of their labor as well as increased responsibility for the results of their labor. This was reflected both in an expansion and improvement of the consumer goods product mix. In 1984 26 new product items went into production: 21 new toys and 5 household items. Two new models of baby carriage bearing the index N have appeared in the stores, as well as bathroom rugs, a set of children's sandbox implements, and a metal toy KamAZ dumptruck. The social and production changes which have appeared at the Neringa Association are also typical for the other enterprises of the republic Minmestprom and Minelektrotekhprom USSR.

A turn toward the consumer -- in my opinion this is the very core of the present phase of the reorganization which is taking place. It is essentially aimed at improving the work efficiency of the industry -- after all, the nation's economy and every one of us needs not goods in general, not an increase in the quantity of processed materials and labor expended on this, but rather fuller satisfaction of requirements in specific and high-quality, in our case consumer goods. The quest at all levels and stages -- from formulating the plan to carrying it out directly at the work station and delivery into the trade network -- is currently focused precisely on this.

This past year has also made it possible, however, more clearly to see problems which are as yet unresolved. One of them is organization of a study of demand and prompt response to changes in market conditions. Obviously demand should be studied continuously. But with the past deep-rooted practice, manufacturers find out about all market changes during the summer wholesale fairs in Moscow, when requests for raw materials and equipment have already been submitted and accepted and the production plan is already for the most part in place. And sometimes everything must be completely redone. Evidently it would be advisable for specialized enterprises to sell their goods on the basis of direct economic contracts.

The system of improving organization of work pertaining to developing new product items and putting them into production needs improving. Within the Minmestprom system, the principal developer of new product items, with complete preparation of new items for production, is the planning and design

technological institute (PKTI) -- the principal engineering-technical service of the entire local industry system. The technological level of the institute's research and development projects determines to a significant degree the scientific and technological development of enterprises as a whole. It would therefore be advisable to extend to the PKTI the conditions of the economic experiment being conducted in the associations and at enterprises, applied to the specific features of the institute's activities.

At present enterprises are still highly limited in choice of ways and means of better satisfying demand. One obstacle in the path of improving product quality, updating product mix, and technical retooling of production is the lack of a flexible procedure of logistic support for new production operations. This is manifested in particular in organizing fundamentally new production operations. It would be advisable to alter the existing procedure. To accomplish this, in our opinion certain resource reserves should be set aside for materials and equipment when distributing resources at the national or public level, in order that enterprises, when designing and organizing new manufacturing operations, are able to obtain the requisite equipment and materials as quickly as possible.

The success of the experiment depends on people, their competence and initiative. It is in the hands of each and every participant in production and management. It is essential that all persons involved in this important project devote more time and attention to specific, meaningful efforts with workforces. Paramount attention should be devoted to the manufacture of consumer goods, and the extensive opportunities offered by the economic experiment should be utilized to supply the market with a full abundance of lacking goods as rapidly as possible.

The experiment is not a short-lived drive or campaign but rather an innovative search. Its goal is to develop an efficient, effective system of management of our economy for years into the future. And the interests of the consumer -- one of the main levers of progress and advance -- are being taken into consideration in this innovative quest.

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#### IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN ESTONIAN COUNTRYSIDE SUFFERING

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[Article by A. Soydla, chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee: "Lay Stress on Studying Problems of Ideological Struggle"]

[Text] The formation of scientific, Marxist-Leninist outlook as a basis of communist education of people is a paramount task under conditions of mature socialism. This is determined by the necessity of comprehensively improving the developed socialist society, accelerating economic and scientific and technical progress and overcoming negative phenomena in our life. It is precisely the scientific outlook which "makes communists and workers the conscious political fighters who are capable of independently appraising the social phenomena, seeing the link of current tasks with our final aims and conducting well-reasoned polemics with any ideological adversary," Comrade K. U. Chernenko stressed at the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Central Committee plenum also noted that imperialist reaction, first of all the ruling clique of the United States, is waging against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries a psychological warfare that is unprecedented in scale and shamelessness. Feeling no aversion for lies and slander, the bourgeois propaganda is striving to blacken the socialist system and to undermine the sociopolitical and ideological unity of our society. Therefore, class tempering of workers and uncompromising struggle against bourgeois ideology is of special importance today. It is necessary to "expose in a well-reasoned manner the slanderous fabrications of anti-Soviet ideological centers and to give a fitting rebuke to the demagogues and mudslingers," points out the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On Participation of Leading Cadres of the Estonian SSR in Political Education Work Among Workers."

As regards Soviet Estonia, bourgeois propaganda tries to pass off the objective processes and changes in economy, culture and other spheres of public life occurring here as a loss of national originality. Strengthening of international labor collectives, the growing interest of the population in studying Russian language and the increased contribution by the republic to the development of a unified national economic complex of the country--all of this extremely irritates our anticomunist foes. The reactionary elite of Estonian emigres is used and the volume of broadcasts of anti-Soviet radio centers abroad is being increased for the purpose of disseminating slanderous fabrications about our republic and

provocations against it. The so-called "Baltic question" has been raised by the U. S. Administration to a level of state policy. It is not difficult to see the guiding and coordinating hand of American special services behind all this.

In his time V. I. Lenin warned: "When the ideological influence of bourgeoisie on workers declines, is undermined and becomes weak, the bourgeoisie has always resorted and will continue to resort everywhere and always to the most desperate lies and slander." (Complete Works, Vol. 25, p. 352). A comparable situation in many respects has developed with bourgeois influence in today's world, and it can be assumed that its political provocations will be of a long-term nature. Hence the conclusion: it is impossible to neutralize the influence of bourgeois ideology and hostile propaganda actions by local measures, simple denial of bourgeois propaganda and defensive actions alone. It is necessary to take up an active, offensive position: any ideological sabotage must be met with prompt and demonstrative rebuff regardless of the form and channels used by the enemy to drag through anything to us. At the same time, it is necessary to propagate in a skillful and creative manner the Soviet way of life and the fundamental values of socialism, to improve class education of workers and to instill in them ideological tenacity, political vigilance, an uncompromising attitude toward hostile views and a skill to resist attacks by bourgeois propaganda on real socialism.

It is known that the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has set a task aimed at creating a well thought-out, unified, dynamic and effective system of counterpropaganda. Until recently, the subject, forms and methods of counter-propaganda were interpreted quite vaguely, which had a negative effect on its organization, especially at local levels. The party organization of our republic was enriched with new experience and interesting ideas and directions of activity by the All-Union Conference "Intensification of the Ideological Struggle in the World Arena and Political Education of Workers," which was held in 1982 in Tallinn. In fulfilling the recommendations worked out by the conference, gorkoms, raykoms and many primary party organizations have already done much in improving ideological work.

Broad possibilities for deep study of questions of the ideological struggle are available in the political enlightenment system, where the most well-trained propagandists work and where more than 70 percent of communists and the majority of political information workers and agitators--the core of our scientific and creative intelligentsia--study. After obtaining proper training here, our party aktiv can and must become a leading detachment of ideological fighters.

In developing measures aimed at fulfilling the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work," the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee has defined already in 1979 the struggle against bourgeois ideology as one of the basic directions of ideological and educational work among the population. In the outlined program responsible tasks were placed on the party enlightenment system.

Fulfillment of these tasks has caused substantial changes in the structure of party education itself. For example, the study of courses such as "The Teaching

Which Transforms the World," "Current Problems of Ideological Work of the CPSU," "Developed Socialism: Problems of Theory and Practice" and "The Socialist Way of Life" has considerably expanded already during the 1979-80 academic year. These courses ensure deep study of questions which are closely linked with the ideological struggle, criticism and exposure of bourgeois ideology and propaganda. The next forward step was taken during the 1980-81 academic year, when the study of the course "Questions of Ideological Struggle in the World Arena" began.

Considerably more attention is being devoted to subjects and courses, which from the standpoint of ideological struggle are especially important for the party organization of our republic. Included in them, first of all, are national relations in the USSR--the main object of attacks by hostile propaganda. During the past four academic years, the number of those who studied the questions of national relations has almost quadrupled. In the same period, the share of those studying the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism, developed socialism, socialist democracy, the socialist way of life, the world socialist system and the international communist movement and the party's social policy, i.e., subjects which form the basis of Marxist-Leninist world outlook, has increased from 30 to 50 percent.

Propaganda and political studies are organic, dialectically interlinked parts of ideological work. Therefore, it is natural that special supplementary lessons are conducted in the political enlightenment system for a deep study of questions of the ideological struggle, whose aim is to expose ideological diversions of the enemy and to anticipate and neutralize their action. Thus, before elections last year lessons were held everywhere on the topic "Two Worlds--Two Democracies, Two Election Systems." The current academic year began with a supplementary lesson "The 40th Anniversary of Soviet Estonia's Liberation from the German Fascist Invaders and Criticism by Bourgeois Falsifiers of Participation by the Estonian People in the Great Patriotic War." In the period, when the 40th anniversary of the republic's liberation is being observed and preparations are underway for celebrating the 40th anniversary of victory, it is difficult to overrate the significance of this topic. In elucidating it, propagandists are called upon to broadly explain the worldwide historic significance of the Soviet people's victory, the peace-loving foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and their constant concern for strengthening the economic and defense might of our motherland. In so doing it is important to show the contribution made by the Estonian people to achieving the victory and to refute in a well-reasoned manner the falsifications and slander by the ideological enemy. The anniversary of the great victory should be skillfully used in the patriotic, internationalist education of people.

Attention to questions of the ideological struggle has been intensified at the University of Marxism-Leninism of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee. Beginning in the 1982-83 academic year, a special course on problems of the ideological struggle is being presented at all of its departments. All students have to take a test in it. Programs for such fundamental subjects as political economy, Marxist-Leninist philosophy, scientific communism and others are supplemented with topics which expose the true essence of bourgeois ideology and propaganda more deeply and critically. As of this year, the university has

a 2-year correspondence course department for training propagandists who specialize in problems of the ideological struggle.

At the present time, there is every opportunity for establishing schools of scientific communism for deputy secretaries of shop party organizations for ideological work at enterprises with a sufficient number of shop party organizations and skilled propaganda personnel. This form of studies must become the basic one for this category of the aktiv and promote raising the scientific and methodical level of propaganda work and thoughtful examination of questions of the ideological struggle.

A most important role in strengthening offensive propaganda and all mass political work is played by schools of the ideological aktiv. Special lessons have been conducted in all of these schools on studying the methods, forms and means of waging the ideological struggle, on instilling in people an uncompromising attitude toward bourgeois ideology. It seems that increased attention to these questions should also be devoted in the current academic year. The improved quality of studies in these schools is called upon to contribute directly to the fulfillment of the task which was set by Comrade K. U. Chernenko at a meeting with workers of the Moscow Serp I Molot Metallurgical Plant: To shift the center of ideological efforts into a labor collective, into a primary party organization.

It can be noted with satisfaction that in the past academic year all gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations and the majority of propagandists have concerned themselves with questions of the ideological struggle more actively than in previous years. We have many propagandists who, with great skill and at a high ideological-theoretical and methodical level, reveal the tasks of the ideological struggle and counterpropaganda before listeners. They are A. Napa, A. Belokon' and R. Mal'viste from Tallinn, A. Tyel'p and Yu. Sepp from Iygevaskiy Rayon, V. Lekhtla, V. Mandel' and Kh. Kal'yund from Rakvereskiy Rayon and many others.

The experience of propagandist Ya. Soobik, chief of the Estonian Republic Administration of the USSR State Committee for Standards, merits attention. At every lesson he skillfully uses comparative material, specific facts and arguments and teaches this to his listeners. Propagandist V. Levitina from the Estonslanets Production Association is notable for her creative approach to work and search for new forms and methods in stirring listeners to activity; for forming in them active hostility toward bourgeois ideology and a civic position in the struggle against everything that holds back our progress. Together with propagandist Kh. Rauk from the Tallinn 42d Secondary School, listeners look for effective means and methods in conducting propaganda work among students, their parents and young teachers.

Doctor of Technical Sciences L. Vayk, director of the Thermal Physics and Electrophysics Institute of the ESSR Academy of Sciences, who supervises the methodological seminar "Basic Trends and Directions in the Development of Science and Technology at the Contemporary Stage," has many years of propaganda experience. He teaches young scientists the philosophic and dialectic-materialistic comprehension of achievements of exact sciences and how to conduct political polemics.

It would be useful for organizers of political studies in other educational institutions to study the rich experience of L. Vayk.

The House of Political Enlightenment of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee has worked out recommendations for an in-depth study of questions of the ideological struggle in the system of party and economic education. This important aspect has found reflection in most programs of the party education and Komsomol political enlightenment system and here the basic attention is devoted to questions which are of paramount significance for our republic. Measures are being adopted to ensure the scientific and realistic nature of propaganda, deep knowledge and consideration of specific situations and interests, and the frame of mind of various categories of listeners, without which not a single school or a seminar can operate effectively.

The central place in organization of political education is occupied by work with personnel. Along with reorganization of the structure and content of party education, much is being done to improve training of propagandists. And again much attention is devoted here to tasks of the ideological struggle. One of the consultants of the House of Political Enlightenment specializes in them, and various material has been collected on these problems for propagandists, lecturers and political information workers.

Responsible tasks as regards improvement of ideological-theoretical and methodical knowledge of propagandists and providing them with current political information are assigned to republic two-week courses. It should be said that it is precisely these courses that now provide systematic knowledge to propagandists. As of 1982, such courses are also being organized for propagandists specializing in questions of the ideological struggle. Two-week courses have already been completed by 71 percent of propagandists, who are occupied with problems of the ideological struggle and national relations. During the past academic year, more than 170 lectures and seminar and practical lessons on the topic of ideological struggle and counterpropaganda were presented at the House of Political Enlightenment.

Invaluable assistance in this work is being rendered by teachers of the republic's VUZ's and scientists of academic institutes and the Institute of Party History of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee as well as responsible workers on the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee. Listeners express gratitude to lecturers from Moscow and Leningrad.

Practical assignments of various nature are of great benefit in the training of propagandists. For example: find important positions from the works of V. I. Lenin and party documents on one or another question, compose brief theses, plan or outline, single out aspects of the ideological struggle on a specific topic, select arguments and facts as proof of a certain point of view, discredit the position of bourgeois ideologists on questions of a topic, raise problem questions, provide a brief well-reasoned response to them and so forth. Discussion of fulfilled assignments during lessons helps the propagandist a great deal, enriches him with new ideas. A successful form is a practical assignment on a specific topic, for which a propagandist prepares ahead of time, prior to coming to the course. Everyone thinks through how to conduct a lesson better by using

active forms of instruction in a well-reasoned manner and at the level of contemporary requirements. It seems that organization of such studies is not beyond the strength of most gorkoms and raykoms.

Considerable work in improving the system of party education is being conducted by gorkoms and raykoms. The political enlightenment office of the Payderskiy Raykom, which is rendering effective assistance to propagandists on questions of the ideological struggle, should be noted especially. The office accumulates information and reference material and instructs propagandists how to use it. Here one can find exhaustive comparative data on the two opposite political systems, which reveal the advantages of socialism and the antipopular essence of capitalism, and expose falsehoods of the ideological enemy. All of this helps propagandists to improve the content of lessons and to raise their ideological and political level.

A certain experience in teaching methods of the ideological struggle has been accumulated in the Leninskiy Raykom of Tallinn City, the Kokhtla-Yarve Gorkom, the Rakvereskiy, Raplaskiy and Tartuskiy raykoms and the party committee of the Estrybprom Production Association [not further identified]. Thus, the methodical council of the Leninskiy Raykom directs efforts of propagandists in schools of scientific communism, where the development of national relations is being studied, at thorough revelation of the significance of the great friendship of peoples of the USSR, the achievements of Soviet Estonia in the unified family of fraternal republics and exposure of the nationalistic theories and falsehoods of anticomunists.

Many propagandists have begun to tie in general theoretical positions more closely with everyday events and to show how they are manifested in relations within a labor collective. For example, the relations in a microcollective and the essence of political culture, criticism and self-criticism were examined against a background of the ideological struggle and the ideological sabotage directed against us during studies at the Syrve sovkhoz in Kingiseppskiy Rayon. During the past academic year, additional studies were conducted everywhere in Raplaskiy Rayon, at which questions of the ideological struggle, which are especially important from the standpoint of one's enterprise or institution, were studied.

Study of these questions presupposes an efficiently functioning system of information for propagandists. The sociological study of selection and training of propagandist personnel, which was conducted by scientists of the republic in 1980, has clearly shown that propagandists need more extensive factual material on the economy and cultural life of foreign countries. It turned out, for example, that 61.7 percent of those polled would like to have more specific data on the economy of the USSR and 62.4 percent have noted that they do not have enough knowledge about the cultural life of our country and the republic. The picture has changed somewhat in the past few years. Information for propagandists and the entire population on these questions has improved. As regards problems of the ideological struggle, then, there is enough information on them. Subscription to the journal ARGUMENTY I FAKTY alone has increased threefold in the republic during the past 2 years. Subscription to the journals AGITATOR, POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE, PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' and other central party publications has been growing year after year. As of 1984, subscription to

republic newspaper and journals is accepted without limitation. Thus, the problem is not as much in the shortage of information as in the skill of propagandists to orient themselves in its flow, to select the most essential, interesting and necessary for themselves and to use it methodically correctly during studies. It is precisely in this that political enlightenment offices and methodical councils are called upon to provide all possible assistance to propagandists.

The House of Political Enlightenment organizes for all courses "round table" meetings with qualified people, who provide explanations on the questions most frequently asked by listeners. This helps propagandists in preventing false rumors and in providing exhaustive explanations on any problem, including the most critical ones. Propagandists will also find much that is useful in answers to questions of political days, which are published in the republic and local press, and in the programs of the Central as well as the Estonian television and radio ("Forum," "Mikroforum" and others), in which questions by workers are answered by ministers and supervisors of central institutions and organizations. It seems that every propagandist should be well aware of the questions which are being examined in these programs.

Appropriate use of statistics is exceptionally important in propaganda work. Propagandists, especially the beginning ones, are regularly taught this skill at seminars and courses. Moreover, some time ago the House of Political Enlightenment has prepared a pamphlet for propagandists in the economic education system on the use of statistical data and the methodology of statistics. A similar pamphlet is now being prepared for propagandists in other systems.

During the current academic year, the House of Political Enlightenment will conduct the second stage of sociological study of propagandists' work. To be studied, first of all, is the satisfaction of propagandists with the content, well-reasoned nature and effectiveness of the information being received and their ability of using the recommendations obtained at seminars and courses in propaganda work.

The coordination of efforts of party committees, ideological institutions, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations and ministries and departments in ensuring effective work of all forms of political education is of great practical significance. Efficient distribution among interested organizations of functions and responsibility for the preparation for propagandists and listeners of information, analytical and methodical materials, for conducting meetings, seminars and courses for propagandists and for implementation of control over the quality of studies is just as important. The role of ideological commissions, methodical councils and economic education councils of party offices, ministries, departments and enterprises should be considerably raised in this work.

Much work has already been done, but it is far from being satisfactory for us. In examining tasks of the ideological struggle there is at times not enough professionalism, scientific approach, consistency, knowledge of sociological, pedagogical and psychological aspects of an adult person's conviction and change of mind and formation of his consciousness. A certain dilettantism and

primitiveness in this work is often caused by ignorance of the situation and the frame of mind of people and by the fact that some propagandists do not work enough on going into the essence of questions that disturb listeners.

As before, the most serious problem is still the shortage of skilled personnel, especially in the rural areas. Therefore, the task is to thoroughly select propagandists and assign them to republic courses and seminars in a planned manner. It is necessary to improve the work of city and rayon seminars as well as schools for propagandists, which function at enterprises, and to broadly use differentiated instruction in methods of the ideological struggle. Constant concern for theoretical and methodical training of propagandists, for improving their information, establishing conditions for creative work and studying and disseminating leading experience--is one of the important responsibilities of party committees. Through combined efforts it is also necessary to overcome the shortage of methodical materials and literature in Estonian devoted to questions of the ideological struggle.

In educational work, including counterpropaganda, party committees broadly rely on leading personnel. But unfortunately, not all supervisors regard participation in ideological work as their direct responsibility. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Participation of Leading Cadres of the Estonian SSR in Political-Educational Work Among Workers" notes in particular that some economic supervisors-propagandists make unsatisfactory preparations for studies and entrust conducting them to their deputies. Naturally, this attitude toward the most important duty of a communist-supervisor should be resolutely stamped out.

Despite the fact that the number of those studying according to the program "Problems of the Ideological Struggle in the World Arena" is constantly growing, we cannot tolerate the fact that in some rayons of the republic (Valgaskiy, Vyrukhskiy, Rakvereskiy, Khaapsaluskiy and Khiyumaaskiy) it is being studied either only by few individuals or not studied at all. Compared with 1982, the number of those studying national relations has considerably declined in Narva, Pyarnu and Sillamyae and in Vilyandiskiy, Rakvereskiy and some other rural rayons.

During the current academic year, the educational courses, which were recommended following the 26th CPSU Congress, will be retained in the main in the party training and economic education system. Their programs were revised by taking into account the demands of the June, February and April plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and enriched with positions and conclusions contained in the speeches by Comrade K. U. Chernenko. The educational process should be organized in such a manner so that the study of Marxist-Leninist theory and the CPSU policy would organically go well together with acquiring skills of able application of the obtained knowledge in labor and sociopolitical activity.

Great and responsible tasks have been assigned to propagandists in connection with preparations for the regular 27th CPSU Congress, at which a new version of the party program is to be adopted and basic directions of economic and social development of the country are to be defined, as well as for celebration of the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 45th anniver-

sary of Soviet Estonia. Special attention during studies should be devoted to questions of perfecting developed socialism, intra-national relations and our society's political system, increasing the leading role of the party and deepening socialist democracy as a unified natural process. It is necessary to reveal more convincingly the enormous vitality and greatness of the socialist system and the social justice inherent in it.

Raising the quality and effectiveness of Marxist-Leninist education will promote improvement of political upbringing and mobilization of efforts of communists, Komsomols and all workers toward successful fulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan and strengthening of the economic and defensive might of our motherland.

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REGIONAL

UTILITY OF ESTONIAN FAMILY FARM DISCUSSED

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA correspondent L. Rannamets, plus commentary by Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Vershinin, sector chief, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economics: "The Family Livestock Unit: It Was Considered Unpromising, But When Cows Were Entrusted to a Young Family, Results Were Soon Forthcoming"]

[Text] Veybri homestead was being talked about in the office, at the village store, and in people's homes. "Have you heard? They are making about 10,000 in bonuses alone!" They are talking about Bruno Yukhaste and his wife, Ilma Alas, a couple who are handling 32 dairy cows in a small livestock operation.

Veybri is an old homestead on the bank of a river. It had been the site of an isolated, decrepit livestock unit. Khel'dur Peterson, the Luun'ya Sovkhoz's new chief animal specialist, had a suggestion: "Let's renovate the livestock unit and turn it over to some hard-working people."

Sovkhoz director Il'mar Laurits, who holds a candidate's degree in agricultural sciences, thought the matter over and decided that it would indeed benefit the farm operation. He gave his consent.

...The following fact had been bothering Khel'dur Peterson, a graduate of the Estonian Agricultural Academy: A privately-owned cow produces 5-6 tons of milk annually, while a cow operated by the most up-to-date large sovkhoz livestock units produces only slightly more than 4 tons. Are they short of feed? Not at all. Then what is the problem? He decided to find the answer at Veybri.

Construction workers repaired and refurbished the old dairy barn, installed conveyers and a milking unit, and built a house next to the dairy operation. At the end of 1982 the sovkhoz turned over to the Yukhaste family a group of dairy cows, by no means the best producers, on the following terms: they were to obtain from each cow an annual milk yield of 5 tons. The farm in turn would give them feed and a tractor to use. Terms of payment were to be 5 rubles for a quintal of top-grade milk, and 3 rubles for second-grade. They decided to pay for milk produced above and beyond the contracted volume at private sector rates -- 288 rubles per metric ton.

The family delivered its contracted 1983 volume by 10 October. By two months later the dairy unit had produced the prodigious yield of 5,954 kilograms of milk per cow. A record! A total of 30.5 tons of top-grade milk above and beyond the contracted volume. This is the reason for the more than 9,000 rubles in bonus payments, a figure which has stunned a lot of people. Incidentally, last year as well they produced about 6,000 kilograms of milk per cow. The advantages of the family contract are also in evidence this winter as well -- high yields are persisting.

Just what has been going on here?

The Yukhaste family introduced three milkings daily, strictly observed proper livestock management and veterinary practices, and took good care of their herd. They endeavored to do everything as well as possible. Bruno spent most of his time on the tractor: hauling away manure, hauling feed, but he also learned to operate the milking unit. Thus they developed total mutual interchangeability, without which the experiment would have failed in short order. "An entire year without a single day off?" I asked. "What are you talking about?" they replied in surprise. "Our older daughter Tiyna helps out. She is enrolled at vocational school, studying to be a cook, and would come out to the farm on Sundays. Our other children, who live in Pyarnu, also come out and visit us...." In short, the couple were able both to go to the theater and drop in on friends.

What do the specialists have to say about it?

"The stock is healthy," veterinary physician Ants Paulovich stated commendingly.

"It makes good economic sense," the economists confirmed. "The farm operation obtained an additional more than 300 tons of milk."

I was both buoyed and depressed as I left Veybri. I rejoiced at the diligence and industry of this family, but I was also saddened by the realization that people are working less productively on a large dairy operation right next door. Incidentally, three other such livestock units are operating on the sovkhoz. The Yurgenson family, for example, which is fattening livestock, has achieved the highest incremental weight growth figures on the sovkhoz. And here is the end result: the family receives 1,700 rubles in bonus, and the sovkhoz receives tons of above-target meat.

#### Commentary by an Economist

I have before me a news release which came over the newspaper office teletype: an unconventional workforce has been formed in a livestock unit on the Yakut Sovkhoz imeni Petr Alekseyev. As you have probably guessed, I am talking about a family livestock operation. The Karbakanovs and their children have taken over care of the entire dairy herd. The Karbakanovs perform without outside help all work connected with milking, caring for and feeding the dairy cows. Many of the people living in this northern republic have voiced support for this family's initiative.

I should note at the outset that the family contract is now quite widespread in Georgia, Uzbekistan, Moldavia, the Crimea, and on the Kuban. Operations include growing cotton, grapes, tobacco, and vegetables. And now it has been extended to milk production.

At Veybri they are set up with everything: a milk transfer line, manure conveyer, milk coolers, and automatic watering. Right alongside they have cultivated pasture. In short, a mechanized livestock unit, just on a small scale. It is one of the subdivisions of the sovkhoz. Bruno Yukhaste and Ilma Alas have the same rights as the farm's other workers. They have been set up with a livestock unit, housing was built for them, and they are supplied with equipment, feed, and fertilizer. The means of production and the resulting output are the property of the state. But the point is that families operating under these new terms take more active part in management and organization of labor. This makes it possible to reduce the administrative edifice. Also, considering the contemporary level of capital-labor ratio and mechanization of basic processes, the same job can be accomplished by fewer people. And at the same time labor productivity rises.

One more consideration in favor of small livestock units. If there is insufficient pasture nearby and increased costs are incurred in hauling feed, it is unwise to concentrate a large herd of livestock in one place. And it is also always more convenient for rural folks to live closer to their place of work, so that one can do all the chores around the house and be able to look in on the livestock operation at any time. Incidentally, this eliminates the need for night herdsmen and watchmen. And this also saves money, by the way.

The experiment conducted by the Luun'ya Sovkhoz could also benefit small livestock operations in the Nonchernozem zone. In our opinion this could be very helpful in solving the problem of the labor shortage in animal husbandry. Calculations have shown that, operating in similar conditions, a milkmaid and a farm implement operator are capable of handling up to 50 cows and working 100 hectares of cultivated land, including cultivated pastures and perennial grasses for hay, silage, haylage, and grains.

The size of the workforce would depend on the size of the livestock unit and level of mechanization. The optimal size is four persons, that is, two families. In this configuration the contracting workforce is, first of all, provided with normal conditions of work and leisure time and, secondly, is uniformly work-occupied throughout the year.

Incidentally, the editors receive many letters from young families who have decided to move from the city into the country. I believe it makes sense to study the possibility of recruiting all interested parties to work in small livestock units in the Nonchernozem zone, including urbanites, with whom a farm could sign a contract, let us say, for a five-year period or so.

In conclusion I should like to say that in this country there are presently 25,000 livestock units running from 50 to 200 head each. In addition, the need for preservation and economic development of so-called "unpromising" villages also presumes new construction of small livestock units. That is,

the experiment which we have been discussing has produced useful and promising results. Incidentally, on the Luun'ya Sovkhoz they are not about to farm out all their livestock on family contracts. Large-scale, highly-mechanized meat and milk production continues to be the main operation. The family contract, I repeat, is a good thing for remote-location livestock units. In the opinion of specialists, the new form of relationship between sovkhoz and workers is extremely helpful to economically weak farm operations, so-called middle-level operations, helping them boost labor productivity and find additional reserve potential for increasing the productivity of animal husbandry.

3024  
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REGIONAL

NEED TO COUNTER WESTERN PROPAGANDA AIMED AT SOVIET YOUTH

Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 1, Jan 85 (signed to press 2 Jan 85) pp 77-82

[Article, published under the heading "The Struggle of Ideas in Today's World," by Professor D. Kshibekov, corresponding member, Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences: "Against Lies and Falsification"]

[Text] In conditions of aggravation of the ideological struggle, imperialist propaganda has selected youth as its target. This is not mere happenstance. Young people comprise a substantial segment of society. Young people under 30 years of age comprise more than half of the population in our country. There are entire cities in which the average age does not exceed 25-30. Young people are the future of our nation; they are taking over the baton from the older generation, as its replacements. It is therefore very important what kind of replacements these will be. All forms of work with young people in the USSR and the other socialist countries are directed toward instilling in them strong moral fiber, ethics and morality, and dedication to the ideals of communism. Bourgeois ideologists, however, are attempting to exert influence on Soviet youth toward just the opposite end, to weaken its revolutionary spirit. They are seeking, to quote prominent American sociologist M. (Chukas), "to create a person totally lacking any ability to understand the state of affairs, to think critically and intelligently, a person brought down to the very lowest emotional state...." One document put out by a special NATO body, a council on youth affairs, states: "During the current period particular attention should be focused on young people, who do not yet possess life experience and who are receptive to everything new, unusual, catchy and attention-getting in a material and technical respect. Our task is to fire Soviet youth with the ideology of the West."

Bourgeois ideologists are willing to expend unlimited efforts and funds in the struggle against communism. Radio, television, the press, and other mass media have been pressed into service for the purpose of spreading the lie about genuine socialism, provocative rumors which defame the Soviet way of life, and to arouse discontent in the people of the socialist countries and in young people with the societal system existing in these countries.

One of the hackneyed theses of the ideologists of anticomunism in this regard is denial of the logical nature of socialism and its portrayal as a random

deviation of history, as something unnatural. They have worn their gums raw with accusations leveled at genuine socialism about its lack of democracy and its totalitarianism; the apologists of imperialism "qualify" CPSU nationalities policy as a continuation of the colonialist policies of czarism and write about dictatorship by the party in the Soviet Union. But how can there be a dictatorship of the party, since the CPSU is the party of the entire people, its very flesh and blood? Its highest goal, and this is proclaimed in all program documents, is concern for the good of man. The bourgeois ideologists particularly excel in slanderous fabrications about the nature of public ownership of the means of production which exists in the socialist countries. They make reference thereby to facts of negative phenomena which are subjected to sharp criticism on the pages of our newspapers and magazines. Imperialist propaganda is attempting to set youth against the older generation of Soviet citizens, to make young people politically indifferent and to shatter their faith in the future and in the ideals of communism. All weapons are being brought to bear: lies, juggling of facts, and substitution of concepts. All means are acceptable to bourgeois ideologists, as long as they get results. "What we need is not truth but subversive actions," states General Jackson, chairman of the U.S. "Political Information Committee." What are we actually encountering? To quote K. U. Chernenko: "Brazen attempts to meddle in our internal affairs, and genuine psychological warfare."

Of course all these schemes of the bourgeois ideologists are doomed to failure, but it is essential to take them into account and to take appropriately resolute countermeasures against them. The specific problem of counterpropaganda derives from this.

The task of strengthening the ideological training of youth advances to the forefront. This issue was emphatically raised at the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, in a number of party documents, and in statements and speeches by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K. U. Chernenko.

As we know, developed socialism is an achieved dream, the aspiration of all oppressed masses. What has genuine socialism given man? It has done away with all forms of social, ethnic, and racial inequality. All citizens of the USSR possess equal rights to labor in their chosen occupation, to education, to rest and recreation, to health care, and to housing. Where, in what capitalist country has this been achieved? In the USSR, for example, there is not a single family which does not have a roof over its head, which is living in the streets. Apartment rental in our country is absolutely minimal, not exceeding 4-5 percent of wages. You will not see anybody in the USSR suffering from malnutrition. Soviet citizens do not know what hunger is. Bread, milk, butter, meat, and other foodstuffs are sold to the people below cost. On the other hand, in capitalist countries all necessities of life are extremely costly. It is not surprising that each year 600 million persons in the nonsocialist world suffer from malnutrition and hunger, 200 million of whom are children.

As for this country's political affairs, in the USSR representatives of all nationalities and ethnic groups are represented in agencies of democratic rule. On the other hand in the United States there is not a single Indian,

Puerto Rican, not a single worker or farmer in the House or Senate. What kind of democracy, freedom of the individual or equality can there be if racism and ethnic oppression hold sway in a country and power is in the hands of a small group of monopolists? Prior to taming of the West by white settlers, for example, 15 million Indians resided on the present territory of the United States. Today they number only 800,000, the overwhelming majority of whom have been herded onto reservations. There are no medical services on the majority of reservations. In 1970 24 percent of Indian women of childbearing age were subjected to sterilization. Between 1973 and 1976 approximately 250 Indians were killed or died from bodily injuries inflicted by the local police and racists on the territory of three villages of the Sioux tribe -- the Pine Ridge Reservation, the population of which is only 3,000. Not one of the 6,000 complaints by local residents who gave eyewitness accounts of police outrages was investigated. A letter written by the leaders of the American Indian Movement stated: "Savage reprisals, slaughter and, finally, legalized murder of Indians have become rather the rule than the exception" (B. Vladimirov, "American Indians -- Victims of Genocide," see CHELOVEK I ZAKON [Man and Law], No 12, 1982, page 119).

Soviet rule has saved small ethnic groups from extinction and has led them onto the highroad of social advance. In the Soviet Far North reside 22 ethnic groups representing a total of 158,000 persons. Each ethnic group has its own school, its own written language, its own intelligentsia cadres and specialists in various sectors of the economy. While prior to the revolution this was a region of total illiteracy, according to the 1979 census more than half of the population of this region possess higher or secondary education. On the other hand, there are today in the United States 23 million persons who can neither read nor write.

Soviet laws guard the interests of the people. "Our democracy," stated K. U. Chernenko, "gives each individual the right and places on each individual the obligation to function as master of his land." Thus the realities of our way of life totally demolish the bourgeois slander against our system.

Our young people should know the true state of affairs and be able to distinguish truth from lie. There is a popular saying: "All that glitters is not gold." Unfortunately sometimes even adults fall victim to the bourgeois line. Recently, for example, S. I. Alliluyeva stated at a press conference with Soviet and foreign journalists in Moscow that the main reason for her mistakes in judgment and action -- the decision to leave the Soviet Union 17 years ago -- was her blind idealization of the so-called "free world." Personal experience in living in the United States and England, however, opened her eyes, as she stated, to the actual state of affairs. She went on: "Finding myself in that same so-called 'free world,' I was not free for a single day.... My actions were controlled by the CIA, which said what I was to write and how I was to act."

Soviet young people must have a lucid understanding of current events and a critical attitude toward statements by bourgeois ideologists, for the latter resort to the most diversified, at times highly cunning artifices in order to falsify facts and to make out of them conclusions of advantage to themselves.

We shall cite some examples. According to census figures, between 1959 and 1979 the population in the southeastern regions of this country increased by 75-100 percent or more, while the population increase was only 10-25 percent in other regions. Natural population growth ran 81 percent for Kazakhs, Kirghiz, Uzbeks, Turkmen, and other nationalities. During this period the percentage share of peoples of the Slavic group within this country's population declined from 77.1 to 72.8 percent, while the percentage share of Turkic peoples rose from 11.1 to 15.2 percent. From this bourgeois ideologists draw a provocative conclusion, aimed at arousing nationalistic feelings: "The Uzbeks have a high birth rate," writes U.S. sociologist David C. Montgomery. "In view of the fact that the proportion of Russians in the population of the Soviet Union is declining, it is possible that in the future the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union will play a major role in the nation's affairs." He goes on to "predict" in connection with this the possibility of substantial changes in our country's social system.

One T. (Rein), author of an article entitled "Demographic Trends in the Soviet Union and Ethnic Differences Connected With Them," reasons in a similar fashion, attempting to suggest to his readers that "a further decline in the birthrate among the Russian population places in doubt control over the non-Russian Soviet territories" in the future. Here as well provocative elements are perfectly obvious. In the first place, members of non-Russian nationalities are "told" that in the USSR there allegedly exists control by the Russians over non-Russian territories and, on the other hand, they draw the attention of Russians to the fact that there is allegedly in the USSR a growing, real threat of loss by them of their leadership role in this country. Bourgeois ideologists are thus counting on fomenting ethnic discord in our country. But their attempts are in vain. In this country members of all nationalities take part in the business of government, and members of all nationalities are deputies to the Supreme Soviet and local soviets of people's deputies. Therefore how can there be any control by Russians over non-Russians, since all of them are engaged in equal measure in a single common cause for the good of the homeland?

Soviet citizens, including young people, should be armed ideologically in order not only to see the ideological intrigues of the anticomunists but also to be able to expose them. It is for this reason that the question of the ideological training of Soviet citizens is of paramount importance. In our country considerable attention is devoted to the ideological training of student youth. College students study the writings of the founders of Marxism-Leninism, the decisions of CPSU congresses and Central Committee plenums, and the works of party leaders. We concisely call this study of primary sources. Students take notes on these sources, but unfortunately not always with full comprehension of what they are reading, and some students copy down in mechanical fashion entire paragraphs from the books they are reading. Student answers in examinations on the social sciences are still frequently of a rote nature. We are not always successful in ensuring that students' knowledge is transformed into conviction. Frequently this happens because teachers, in presenting a given topic, endeavor not to touch upon so-called "sharp" issues. Sometimes we superficially explain a given event or are tardy in reporting on it. As a result young people may form a false

notion about this event, and now it is necessary not to convince them but rather to change their opinion, which is considerably more difficult.

Debates and evenings of questions and answers, which actively help form a scientific ideological outlook, are rarely conducted with students today. Certain negative phenomena within the student milieu are not always made public or subjected to open discussion and condemnation; this is missing an opportunity to utilize such incidents for indoctrinational purposes.

"Frequently, comrades," noted K. U. Chernenko, "there is nobody monitoring us but our own conscience. It is at this time that a person's experiential posture is revealed -- what he holds dear, for the sake of what he is working, and what his values are, for we are reliability-tested not only in our work. In our interrelationships with others, in our perception and appraisals of events each of us is also tested for strength." By discussing important issues in the collective, and not side-stepping ticklish points, one can develop aggressive activeness in the members of the collective and mobilize them to correct existing deficiencies.

An important position in ideological sabotage by anticomunists against Soviet youth is occupied by attempts to plant in their consciousness seeds of political disinterest, lack of moral fiber, a selfish consumer mentality, and crass materialism. They also endeavor to achieve this with the aid of appropriately selected music. Simon Le Bon, for example, member of the Duran, Duran quintet, stated: "We want to be a group to the music of which people will dance even when the bombs are falling." The American magazine SATURDAY REVIEW loudly proclaimed a musical campaign against the USSR and drew an analogy with Hitler's plan for a sneak attack on the Soviet Union. It declared: "Operation Barbarossa Rock-'n'-Roll has begun." Bourgeois cultural ideologists state that although Soviet rock groups are poor, nevertheless they are good in that they are shaking the "foundations" with their loud music. Western ideologists would utilize light music, which is so popular among young people, for the purpose of preparing the soil for taking in the values of the bourgeois world.

Or take, for example, matters of style. Propaganda drawings and messages are printed on Western-made consumer goods. T-shirts, sweatshirts, and tote bags bearing governmental symbols and portraits of rock-'n'-roll idols perform a quite definite ideological function. Nevertheless some young people are enthusiastic over such items.

Naturally appropriate counterpropaganda is being waged in both instances. First of all, folk songs, modern patriotic, revolutionary, lyrical and other songs are widely publicized and disseminated among youth, folklore ensembles are formed alongside vocal-instrumental groups, and suitable aesthetic interests and tastes are formed and shaped in Soviet citizens. Designers are creating emblems on shirts, bags, etc which reflect our Soviet life. Much remains to be done, however, in this regard as well. The point is not only to design an emblem or patch to sew on consumer goods; the main thing is that they be of high quality and attractive. Companies in Western countries seek first of all to make goods of high quality, and then "append" to them a suitable ideological label. Therefore the task consists in ensuring that our

light industry turns out high-quality, modern goods which will gain the acceptance of youth. And this is not really an ideological but rather an economic problem.

In pursuit of their anti-Soviet ends, bourgeois ideologists also seek to "play up" linguistic phenomena in our country, first and foremost the process of transformation of the Russian language into the native language of the Soviet nations. It seems quite recently that bourgeois ideologists (J. Wheeler and others) were writing that the spread of the Russian language will lead to Russification of the ethnic outlying regions. Farming of the virgin lands, they claimed, would lead to a decline of the ethnic culture and traditions of the Kazakh people and to loss of "national color." Today the professional anticommunists are acknowledging that the national languages are also developing and that this, to quote Violet (Konol'), "will serve rather national tastes than pan-Soviet and Russian interests."

West German author Mueller-(Udais) states in an article entitled "Non-Russian Literature in the USSR": "Things have reached a somewhat paradoxical phenomenon in Kazakhstan, since the 'oldsters' write in Kazakh as a rule, but that which they write, with the exception of linguistic vestments and local coloring, has nothing in common with Kazakhstan and essentially constitutes very bad, third-rate literature. The middle generation, however, writes in Russian..., but in their spiritual countenance they are genuine Kazakhs. It is true that there already exists a generation of the young, who are in opposition both to the 'oldsters' and to the middle generation and are returning to their native language." As we see, the author is attempting with this slanderous statement not only to set the younger against the older generation of Kazakh writers but is also attempting to portray the former as spokesmen for anti-Russian, nationalist views.

As an example intended to confirm this thesis, the author cites the writings of Olzhas Suleymenov, Satimzhan Sanbayev, and Taken Alimkulov. It is not clear to which group he assigns these writers. To the second? But not all of them write in Russian. It is also unclear whom the author assigns to the first group, that is, those who write in Kazakh. If these include M. O. Auezov, S. M. Mukanov, and G. M. Musrepov, then the inanity of the assertions made by Mueller-(Udais) is more than obvious. Gifted works have been written by Il'yas Yesenberlin, Takhavi Akhtanov, Abdizhamil Nurpeisov, Dukenbay Doszhanov, and other writers. Where should they be assigned? To the older or the middle generation? The discourse of this West German anticommunist is idle fabrication intended for the ignorant. French sociologist Francois (Shlosse) compares the present-day development of "Soviet Muslims" with a delayed-action bomb placed in the very heart of Soviet Central Asia. By this he means youth, in whom nationalism is allegedly developing. For this reason bourgeois ideologists, in propaganda directed toward the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, including youth, are counting most heavily on stirring up nationalistic prejudices in these regions. A typical artifice to which they have recently been resorting consists in the claim that the above-mentioned peoples, endeavoring (allegedly) to get out from under "control by Moscow," are showing a lack of gratitude toward their older brother -- the Russian people -- who has given them selfless assistance in escaping from age-old

backwardness, ignorance, etc. Canadian sociologist Hugh Seton-Watson, for example, resorts to such phony lies.

Thus the aspects of bourgeois slander are multifaceted, and the methods of bourgeois ideologists are highly sophisticated. In organizing counterpropaganda, it is necessary to explain to young people the substance of the insidious scheme on the part of bourgeois propaganda and to demonstrate its methodological bankruptcy and its attempt to pass off the desired as the actual. It is essential to inculcate in youth, as K. U. Chernenko stated, "a persisting immunity to alien views and ways." But the main thing in counterpropaganda is to expose the antipopular essence of imperialism, to show with specific facts its profound socioeconomic contradictions, its spiritual crisis, the moral degradation and doomed nature of the bourgeois system, so that young people can think independently and can objectively appraise the advantages of socialism. A comparative analysis of the two worlds, the mechanisms governing them and their development trends is essential -- this will convincingly and tangibly demonstrate the groundlessness of bourgeois slander against socialism and the doomed nature of capitalism. It is important to assess promptly and accurately negative phenomena which are still encountered in this country, phenomena on which imperialist propaganda often seeks to profit. Young people like straightforwardness of judgment and opinion, clarity of ideological position, unity of word and deed. We must constantly concern ourselves with increasing the creative activeness and independent thinking of our young people, educating them to be genuine patriots, internationalists, and consistent fighters for the ideals of communism.

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3024

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REGIONAL

TURKMEN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES BUDGET, GOALS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 29 Jan 85 p 1

[TurkmenINFORM article: "In the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A meeting of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers was held on 28 January at which the results of fulfillment of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development, the TuSSR State Budget for 1984, and the tasks for 1985 stemming from the speech by K. U. Chernenko at the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on 15 November 1984 were discussed.

It was noted that, in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 22nd Turkmenistan Communist Party Congress and in developing socialist competition for a deserved celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the TuSSR and the Turkmenistan Communist Party, as well as the 100th anniversary of Turkmenistan's voluntary annexation to Russia, the workers of the republic have achieved new success in the fulfillment of plan assignments and socialist responsibilities for 1984. The plans have been fulfilled for the production and sale of industrial products, for labor productivity in industry, for procurement of basic types of agricultural products, for cargo shipment by all types of transport, for volume of communications products, for the realization of personal services to the population, and for certain other vital indicators within the State Plan for Economic and Social Development.

The plan for sale of industrial products was overfulfilled by 102.8 percent over the plan, with 98.1 million rubles worth of products being sold. The volume of industrial product production increased by 4.1 percent as compared with 1983, which corresponds to the assignment set for the year.

The plan for output of consumer goods has been fulfilled by 101.7 percent, and has shown a 1.5 percent increase as compared with 1983. The plan and socialist responsibilities for growth of labor productivity and reduction in cost of commodity production has also been fulfilled.

Definite success has been achieved in agriculture. The purchase volume of grain, vegetable-curcurbit cultures, grapes, meat, milk, eggs and wool has increased.

The republics' state budget was fulfilled by 104.2 percent according to income in 1984.

At the same time, there have been serious shortcomings in the operation of a number of sectors. Many enterprises have been unable to achieve results which would guarantee stable production, and underachievement is far from being overcome on many positions. This is particularly true for fulfillment of the plan for sales of vital types of industrial products and for delivery responsibilities. There are serious shortcomings and omissions in agricultural production, especially in terms of the effectiveness of application of labor resources, arable lands, and means of mechanization. As a result, the annual plan for procurement of cotton and crops has not been fulfilled.

Using the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo dated 15 November 1984 and the directives and conclusions contained in the speech by K. U. Chernenko at this conference, the TuSSR Council of Ministers has instructed the ministries, departments, and oblispolkoms [oblast executive committees] to thoroughly analyze the results of fulfillment of plan assignments and socialist responsibilities by subordinate enterprises and organizations for the year 1984, and to take specific measures for eliminating the existing shortcomings, to develop and implement measures for unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan assignments and socialist responsibilities accepted by the labor collectives for 1985 on the basis of further growth in production effectiveness and improvement in labor organization, to deservedly greet the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory, to successfully conclude the current five-year plan, and to create a strong base for the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Chairman of the TuSSR Council of Ministers Ch. S. Karryyev spoke at the meeting.

Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members N. V. Makarkin, G. S. Mishchenko and M. G. Shmidt, and candidate member of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau O. I. Ishankuliyeva took part in the work of the TuSSR Council of Ministers meeting.

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CSO: 1830/319

27 March 1985

## REGIONAL

## MORE ON ABUSES OF TURKMEN RECORDING STUDIOS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 16 Jan 85 p 3

[Article: "Worthy of General Condemnation"]

[Text] We have already published a series of letters--readers' responses to the article entitled "Goods with a Rotten Smell," published in TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA on 14 October 1984. However, in each stack of editorial mail we find new comments condemning the debasers of Soviet song creativity, the people who warm their hands on the low-standard amateur "creativity." All the authors of these commentary letters are unanimous in their opinion that this negative phenomenon in our life is worthy of public condemnation and suppression. It hinders our holy cause--the communist upbringing of the Soviet people, including that which employs the best examples of Soviet musical and song artistry.

The opinions on this matter are convincing and conclusive, and some are simply categorical. For example, the Director of the Turkmen State Museum on Regional Studies D. Tirkeshov believes that the self-proclaimed songsters whose repertoire is filled with lampoonish fabrications about Soviet reality, a repertoire which corrupts the human soul and sows pessimism in one's consciousness, should be made to answer to Soviet law. "Such 'songwriters'", writes D. Tirkeshov, "should be held criminally responsible. It is the sacred duty of each one of us to mercilessly fight against those who are trying to poison the consciousness of the Soviet people and who act counter to the morals of people in socialist society."

"It is true that musical rot is a great evil," writes labor veteran V. A. Urbash in his letter. "In order to understand and evaluate the degree of harm which they are doing, it is enough to pose the following questions: 'Whom do they serve? Whom does this benefit?' I also believe that these personalities, in conducting their 'business', unwittingly join in the song of our ideological enemies. We must put a stop to this!".

The letter of former teacher A. A. Utkin, another veteran of labor, also echoes the thoughts of V. A. Urbash. He writes: "Why have I taken pen in hand? Because I cannot help but be worried about the spread of songs which are alien to Soviet reality, among them songs of foreign 'production' among the youth. I worked with the youth in school and often had occasion to see how, in their pursuit of the original, of musical fashion, in their attempts

to be up-to-date in the musical fashion wave, the young people focused their attention on things which were inappropriate. Often this 'something else' was "clothed" in the bright garb of a western cut, a ringing, defiantly shouting cloak." The school combats this with all its means, writes A. A. Utkin, but when state recording studios engage in the sale of vulgar songs, dirty and covert ditties, the work of bringing up the youth becomes much more difficult.

We can go on naming the authors of letters forever and giving tens of examples expressing condemnation of the harm which the debasers of Soviet reality are doing to our ideological-political work. This confirms the fact that in their majority the Soviet people reject and do not recognize the home-made ditties with the rotten smell, that in their consciousness and in their hearts there lives the true song and the fervent love for it, the great gratitude to its creators.

However, in the review of the editorial mail we consider it appropriate to present one more letter, in whose sincerity we would like to believe. It was written by Atabay Charykuliyev, who lives in Gyami village of Gyaurskiy rayon. The letter is a confession. We would also like to believe that this man has re-interpreted many things anew, has re-thought and reevaluated many things in order to restore his reputation and his good name. He writes: "Having read the article, I felt the color of shame fill my face. And even though my name was not mentioned in the article, I confess that my song repertoire also contained such 'goods with a rotten smell'. After the newspaper article spoke out, I felt that my fellow countrymen began to treat me differently. There were also some who told me what they thought of me straight to my face. Now I am repenting for the fact that I was proud when my songs were taped in the recording studios. I have changed my mind about many things. I will never again allow my repertoire to contain such songs."

Enlightenment. We will not judge now whether it is late or timely. The important thing is for the man to understand that he was following a life's path which was soiled with vulgarity and was trying to entice others onto this path. It is also important to understand how strong the might of our public opinion is, and how joyous and peaceful it is to live with unsullied hands and a clear conscience amidst people.

And, summarizing the publication of response letters, let us cite the response of the TuSSR Ministry of Personal Services which was sent to the editorial office and signed by Deputy Minister I. Muradov. We cite it with insignificant omissions:

"The state of affairs at recording studios under the jurisdiction of the TuSSR Ministry of Personal Services has been investigated by the oblast and city administrations on personal services on site, as well as by a meeting of the expanded ministry collegium. The article entitled 'Goods with a Rotten Smell' has been discussed at the general meetings of ministry subdivision collectives.

The following chiefs of oblast administrations have been punished in a disciplinary manner for acts of selling recordings with morally harmful content and for lack of control over the operation of the recording studios: Mari Oblast --

A Rakhmanov; Tashauz -- B. Mergenov; Chardzhou--G. Dovletov; Ashkhabad--G. Trashkov, as well as a number of key ministry workers.

The following managers were also subjected to disciplinary action: A. Krest'yanin, head of recording studios, was given a reprimand; R. Valiyev, director of KBO [consumer service establishment] on photo operations, was given a reproof; Director of the Iolotan KBO G. Suleymanov was given a strict reprimand. The following were punished in a disciplinary manner: managers of the Nebit-Dag KBO A. Alikhanov; Vekil-Bazarskiy KBO -- comrade Lalayev; Mari City KBO -- B. Kuliyev; Bayram-Ali -- Kh. Mukhametorazov, as well as the managers of the Sakar-Chaga, Mari Rayon and Chardzhou City Personal Services Combines.

Persons engaging in the distribution of music and songs of a low moral level also received punishment. Relieved from their positions were recording studio operators in Ashkhabad V. Kocheshvili, G. Grigor'yants and V. Chekunov; in Tashauz--R. Cherkezov; in Krasnovodskaya Oblast--I. Guseynov; in Nebit-Daga--S. Gorokhod; in Kazandzhik--K. Urenkov; in Mary--Yagudayev and Cherkasov, and others. A number of recording studio workers received reprimands.

The selection of politically literate cadres for work in recording studios is currently being performed on site and in conjunction with the sections on culture. The list of musical productions has been reviewed and re-approved. Every year it will be augmented with new works by Soviet authors and Turkmenistan composers.

The number of recording studios has been reduced for purposes of strengthening control over their operation. Studios and sound recording receiving stations have been provided with clear information about the services rendered. The duplication of cassettes in small batches without preliminary orders has been prohibited."

Judging by this response, the ice, as they say, is breaking up. The matter now rests in strict control of its execution.

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KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE ON MILITARY DISCIPLINE, BORDER DEFENSE

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 25 Jan 85 p 2

[TurkmenINFORM article: "Komsomol Forum on Southern Border"]

[Text] The spirit of the remote frontier points and subdivisions entered the Turkmen State Academic Drama Theatre imeni Mollanepes on 24 January, expanding its walls to the shores of the Caspian and the peaks of Pamir. This was the site of the 11th Komsomol Conference of the Red Banner Central Asian Military Frontier District. Its participants discussed the state of affairs and the measures for improving the work of Komsomol organizations and spoke of the importance of the personal example set by members of the Leninist Communist Youth League in strengthening military discipline and formulating military collectives in the interests of reliable patrol and protection of the USSR state border. This discussion was conducted in light of the directives of the CPSU Central Committee Secretary General, comrade K. U. Chernenko on questions of educating the youth as expressed at the 5th All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations and the requirements set forth by the 19th Komsomol Congress.

The speech presented by Deputy Chief of the District Political Section on Komsomol Work, Captain S. G. Kiselev, the presentations given by Military District Chief, Major General V. I. Shlyakhtin and by Deputy Chief of the Political Administration on Border Troops of the USSR KGB, Major V. M. Kruglik on Komsomol work, as well as other presentations, noted that the 3 years which have elapsed since the preceding 10th District Conference have been filled with remarkable deeds performed by Komsomol members on the southern border. Under the guidance of communists they resolved the problems set before them in a specific and businesslike manner, and selflessly performed their military duty. The feats of arms by the Komsomol members and the youth, merging together, comprise the glory and honor of the border forces Komsomol.

Among the best mentioned from the conference podium were the Komsomol organizations headed by Lance Corporals O. Kuznetsov and A. Savenko, and by Sergeant Yu. Motorkin. In these and other collectives, the Komsomol members are setting a personal example in service on the patrol and protection of the state border and in military discipline.

Questions of ideological-political, military and moral upbringing of Komsomol members and of creating in each collective an atmosphere of strong troop

comradeship and mutual exactingness were discussed in an in-depth and objective manner at the conference. The southern border Komsomol members noted the points at which they must expend their efforts in solving these important problems.

The conference participants listened with great interest to the presentation given by First Secretary of the Turkmenistan Komsomol Central Committee Zh. K.-B. Charyyeva.

The delegates and guests of the conference were warmly greeted by young friends of the border guards.

Participating in the work of the conference were members of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau A. I. Rachkov and A. S. Boyko; Head of the Department of Administrative Organs of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee I. Bekiyev; Secretaries of the Komsomol Central Committees of Turkmenistan A. K. Chagylov, of Uzbekistan--Kh. Khamidov, and of Tadzhikistan--A. A. Normatov; Deputy Chief of the Political Administration of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District on Komsomol Work, Major R. Kh. Ul'myashov, as well as Komsomol obkom secretaries from a number of oblasts on whose territory the district troops serve.

A letter of greeting was adopted, addressed to the CPSU Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Secretary General, and the Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, comrade K. U. Chernenko. In this letter, written in the name of all Komsomol members and young soldiers on the southern border, the conference delegates expressed their firm resoluteness to continue to reliably guard and protect the borders of the Homeland and to deservedly greet the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory and the 27th CPSU Congress.

The 11th District Komsomol Conference concluded its work by singing the Internationale.

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KAZAKH PARTY MEETING DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES

Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Excerpt] A republic-level meeting of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee was held on 27 February. The meeting discussed the question of the widespread introduction of economic calculations by the cattle-breeding contracting collectives and the consolidation of social [word indistinct] organization among the cattle-breeding collectives. Those participating in the meeting included the chief of the oblast Party Committee Agitation and Propaganda Department; chairmen of the agroindustrial unions of the oblasts; the director of the Agricultural Economic Management Department; [word indistinct] fruit and vegetable products; a group representing the rayon Party Committee Secretariat; chairmen of the Soviet [word indistinct]; leaders and economic specialists; brigade leaders; and workers of scientific departments, and ministries and departments of the Agroindustrial Complex.

The convocation was opened by Comrade Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. Comrade Gukasov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for the Agroindustrial Complex, made a speech. The deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, and Miroshkin, second secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, also addressed the meeting.

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STRONG FAMILY LIFE SEEN AS SOLUTION TO YOUTH PROBLEMS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 29 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by K. Mekhtiyev, chief of the Judicial Organs Administration, TuSSR Ministry of Justice, and honored jurist of the republic: "The Concern for Children"]

[Text] An important place in the life of socialist society belongs to the family, which is its nucleus. The physical and spiritual formulation of the growing generation, the formation and development of its moral values and world outlook occur within the family.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state give much attention to strengthening the family and to the real provision for the rights and interests of its members. This is also expressed in the material support on the part of the state, which includes direct budget allocations and state expenditures which are directly or indirectly reflected in the material well-being of the Soviet family.

At the same time, our state and society, as well as our marital-family legislation place a number of specific responsibilities on parents for the proper upbringing of children and for their material provision.

The evasion by parents of fulfilling the indicated responsibilities, abuse of their parental rights, harsh treatment of children, or harmful influence on children caused by the parent's amoral or antisocial behavior may be the basis for deprivation of such persons of their parental rights. Legislation views such acts as involving minors in illegal activities, drunkenness, begging, gambling, encouraging the use of narcotic substances, or exploiting youths for purposes of parasitic existence performed by parents and other persons to be criminal actions, and sets punishment for such antisocial actions.

In accordance with Soviet legislation, parental rights and responsibilities cannot be exercised in contradiction to the interests of the children. One of the important responsibilities of parents is to provide material support for their children. However, unfortunately there are many cases where parents who have been ordered by court decisions to pay child support maliciously shirk these responsibilities, often change their place of residence and work, and resort to other clever dodges. Then one of the spouses (most often the

mother) does not receive the child support payments for a long time. The appropriate organs are forced to conduct searches for such fugitive parents.

A child support fund has been created in the country so that the children do not suffer from such actions. For purposes of material provision for such children, the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on the introduction of temporary grants for minor children during the period of searching for parents who have evaded payment of child support. The sum of the grant for one child has been set at 20 rubles, for two--30 rubles, for three--40 rubles, and for four or more children--50 rubles per month. The payment of these grants is performed by the social provision organs from 1 January 1985 and during the entire period in which the search is conducted for the persons who have evaded the child support payments.

What monies are used to create the child support fund? The resolution provides that the payment of the grants is done at the expense of sums sought from the parents who are evading the child support payments during the period of searching for them, with a surcharge of 10 percent over these sums. The grants are also paid at the expense of deductions from part of the sum of state tax collected by the courts and by civil registrar's office for marriage registration.

In accordance with the instruction of the USSR Council of Ministers, the appropriate ministries and departments have worked out directions for the order of designation and payment of grants, as well as on the order of seeking the sums paid out during the search period from the parents. These directions provide that the grants will be designated and paid to the applicants (mothers, fathers, guardians, trustees) who are not receiving their court-appointed child support payments while the debtor is being sought by the internal affairs organs. However, the payments will be made only until the child reaches the age of 18.

The decision regarding the search for the debtor, including one who is being held criminally responsible for malicious evasion of child support payments, is made by the court or by a judge upon petition by the claimant or by the procurator, by representation of the court executor, or by his own initiative. During the time of the search, the court order is suspended and held in the court which has ordered the search.

The claimant of the child support payments submits his claim for designation of the grant to the rayon (city) department of social provision in accordance with his place of residence. The following documents must be affixed to the claim: a certification from the internal affairs organs showing that the place of residence of the debtor being sought has not been established, and the place of residence of the claimant. The grant is set by commissions for designating pensions under the executive committees of rayon (city) Soviets of People's Deputies and is payable to the person who has been granted child support payments by court order.

Payment of the grants is performed monthly at the times designated by the raygorsobes [rayon and city department of social provision], but no later than the 5th of the month following the month for which payment is due.

The grants are paid regardless of any other grants received for these same children and appointed in accordance with other legislative acts.

If the grant recipient changes his place of residence, the payment is forwarded by the social provision section to the new place of residence. In the case of deprivation of the parent receiving the grant of his parental rights, or in the case of release (dismissal) of the guardian (trustee) from fulfilling his responsibilities on guardianship (trusteeship), or if the grant recipient dies, the payment of the grant goes to the newly appointed guardian (trustee) of the child.

Payment of the grant is terminated by decision of the commission for designating pensions in the following cases: when the child reaches the age of 18; when the debtor has been found or his death has been established; when the child has been placed in a children's institution for full state support; when the child for whom the payments are sought is adopted or dies.

The commission's decision on termination of the grant or cessation of payments may be appealed by the grant recipient to the appropriate executive committee of the rayon (city) Soviet of People's Deputies.

The government decision on the introduction of the indicated temporary grants also places important tasks before the justice organs, the internal affairs organs, and the courts. Specifically, the courts must act upon the search petition within a period of 3 days from the moment of receipt of the claim by the claimant, procurator, or the presentation by the judicial executor. The justice organs must strengthen their control over the activity of the courts on fulfilling court decisions on seeking child support payments, as well as their control over clear organization of work on collecting from the parents the sums paid out during the time the search for them was being conducted, with a surcharge of 10 percent over these sums. The organs of the republic Ministry of Internal Affairs are called upon to step up their work in carrying out court orders on searching for persons who evade child support payments.

These tasks will be fulfilled all the more successfully as there is closer interaction and coordination of efforts between the justice organs, the internal affairs, finance, and social provision organs, and the courts on the strict and steadfast fulfillment of the indicated resolution by the Soviet government, which is another clear example of the concern by the Communist Party and the Soviet state for the upcoming generation.

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ALEXANDER THE GREAT LEGEND SCORED

Alma-Ata PROSTOR in Russian No 10, Oct 84 (signed to press 21 Aug 84)  
pp 202-203

[Article by Sanabek Asipov, candidate of philological sciences: "Abay and Alexander of Macedon"]

[Excerpts] An enormous time span of 22 centuries lies between Alexander of Macedon, who was called Iskander Dhulcarnein in the East (Dhu-l-carnein means "the Two-horned" according to the Koran), and Abay Kunanbayev, the founder of modern Kazakh literature, who wrote a poem about him.

As is known, Alexander of Macedon's short life and truly fantastic feats astonished not only his contemporaries, but an endless succession of subsequent generations. A multitude of historical and literary works, legends and tales about the mighty conqueror has appeared in the West and in the East. In the second half of the 19th century, interest in Alexander of Macedon not only did not fade away, but, on the contrary, expanded geographically and reached the farthest corners of the earth.

Iskander's personality and his campaigns have occupied an important place in Kazakh folklore, which, in the literary and folkloristic tradition of the West and East, has sung of Alexander of Macedon, or Iskander Dhulcarnein, as a military leader who used the military art of his time to perfection and developed its tactics and strategy, and as a statesman who became a worthy example for all future generations. At the same time, one can find evidence in historical literature and contemporaries' memoirs that he was a tyrant who was noted for his excessive cruelty and who loved flattery, fame and riches. Alexander's campaigns were accompanied by the extermination of thousands and thousands of troops on the battlefields, and by the plundering of cities and villages. The subjugated countries and peoples suffered from oppression at the hands of the foreigners. But Alexander of Macedon's great fame and authority obscured the negative sides of his activity.

Having taken on the task of telling his people about Iskander and writing a poetic tale about him, Abay wrote the poem "Iskander", in which he was not carried away by Alexander's military genius, his wisdom as a leader or his unusual personality. He saw nothing heroic, much less noble, in his activity. Contrary to the many great minds who have praised Iskander to the skies, Abay

condemned him for being a conqueror, a plunderer and a bloodthirsty suppressor of freedom. In Abay's understanding, war entails the violent extermination of people and the transformation of those conquered into slaves. In his opinion, war is the greatest evil of all time. A man needs peace and labor for the good of his family and society. People were not created to be hostile towards each other and to cause each other to suffer. The aggressors' joy of victory is a sea of the blood and tears of the conquered people. The poet primarily directed his attention to the goals and results of the conqueror's innumerable campaigns.

Such is the real Iskander--Alexander of Macedon, freed of the multi-layer shell of fairy-tales and legends.

As the scholar Ye. A. Kostyukhin correctly noted in his book, "Alexander of Macedon in the Literary Tradition", Abay's Iskander is not the opener of horizons depicted by (Firdousi), nor is he the inquisitive seeker depicted by (Nizami) or the ideal ruler and philosopher depicted by (Navoi and Dahami). He is a robber and a thief. (Moscow, 1972, p 91).

Thus did Abay, one of the world's great humanists, condemn war and the legendary ruler and military leader. Abay saw the global problem of mankind--the problem of war and peace--in Iskander's actions and he solved it in his own way. The poet made use of the legend connected with the eye socket. The legend goes as follows. Iskander, who had known no obstacles in his way, and had never experienced the bitter taste of defeats, once found himself in a desert. The water reserves ran out, and the people and animals were dying of thirst. The danger of a complete loss of the enormous army hung over them. Iskander's horse fell, and he himself had become weak. At that moment he saw a ray of light and, when he approached it, he found a secret, cool stream beckoning to him. Iskander fell down before it and quenched his thirst. His troops and the horses also drank their fill of it. The king of kings decided to march along the stream and to subdue the rich country that was situated at the upper reaches of the stream. The spring led into high mountains and a deep ravine. Although they had tested all their strength and resources, Iskander and his soldiers were unable to open the gates. They seemed to be impregnable, and the king, who had suffered failure for the first time and therefore been angered, had to appeal to the guardian of the gates.

The guardian of the golden gates explained that a truly powerful man, be he a simple soldier or a celebrated military commander, must first conquer himself and the wicked human desires within himself, such as a thirst for fame and riches, envy and boastfulness. Finally, having recognized his helplessness, and standing before the golden gates, Iskander was forced to ask the guardian for a gift to show to his people. He rejoiced in receiving it. But not for long, since the gift turned out to be a small bone that was not larger than his little finger. Iskander became angry and threw it away. From that moment, miracles began to happen. Aristotle, his tutor who had accompanied him, suggested, "Let us bring some scales and place the bone and some gold on them to see which is the heavier of the two." To the king's surprise, the small bone outweighed all his gold. He then threw all his armor on the gold, but the bone was still heavier. The master was puzzled.

Aristotle knew how to outweigh the bone. He bent down and, having taken a handful of soil, he sprinkled it onto the bone. The cup containing it suddenly lifted up, and the gold and armor outweighed the bone. The king, who was even more amazed by this miracle, asked the wise man to explain the secret of the small bone.

Intellect and conscience, courage and determination, are what a man needs most of all in order to conquer the insatiability of his eyes. In this severest of battles, which occurs daily and hourly in the very depth of the soul, the man who has gained the upper hand is a genuine hero worthy of the greatest respect and love. It is terrible to turn out to be vanquished and to suffer forever from an insatiable thirst for profit and acquisitiveness. As the example of the eye socket demonstrated, only a handful of earth can satiate the eyes of such people.

Why, then, does a careful scholar of "Iskander" like Ye. A. Kostyukhin claim that "in contrast to the classical tradition, Abay's Iskander does not experience moral rebirth: the test with the eye socket does not force him to re-examine his life, as it did the hero of (Nizami's) poem (p 92). Unfortunately, we see here a superficial approach to the subject at hand.

The poem "Iskander", which was written by Abay almost one hundred years ago, is notable today for the urgency of the problems raised in it. Abay's inspired lines now resound powerfully when they condemn war and militarism. Thus, in the conclusion of the poem, the great humanist cautions people against the spiritual enemies of mankind. He considered a thirst for profit and acquisitiveness to be one of these enemies.

Greed demands colossal sacrifices--right up to selling one's soul and honor. He who wants to become a genuine person should find the necessary strengths within himself and the courage to keep them pure.

Flattery is no less dangerous for the individual and for society. By consoling the ears and blinding the eyes, it prevents a person from seeing the true state of affairs and from soberly evaluating a situation, thereby giving birth to complacency and presumption.

Reading it again, the splendid poem "Iskander" brings to the forefront the problem common to mankind--the struggle for peace. At the same time, it points to several negative phenomena of our times--acquisitiveness, venality, boastfulness--and subjects them to merciless criticism.

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LANGUAGE TRENDS, INTERNATIONAL EMPHASIS IN LATVIA

Riga KOMMUNIST SOVETSKOY LATVII in Russian No 12, Dec 84 pp 63-69

[Article by A. Blinkena, corresponding member of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences: "Language and Social Development"]

[Text] Language is as ancient as mankind itself. The path of development of the world's languages was long and difficult, until they became the rich and versatile spokesmen of people's thoughts and feelings as they are today.

It is known that languages develop and improve differently, the rate and forms of their development in different epochs and under various circumstances are diverse. The richer the social practice, the greater the flourishing of culture and education, the faster is the rise in strength and richness of a language.

The number of languages in the world has not been established precisely so far. But regardless of what their absolute number may be, the most widely used and well-known among them are 200-300 languages, which have become literary languages with their own form of written language and a system of literary norms. There are even fewer of those languages which have acquired the so-called "international language" status, that is languages that are being used in international intercourse. These are the languages of the greatest peoples of the world with highly developed language culture, among which is the Russian language. It is one of the most widespread languages in the world--to one or another degree it is spoken by nearly half a billion people on all continents. Russian language is one of the six official and working languages of the United Nations.

Depending on the degree of prevalence and functions, various historically defined tasks develop in different languages. In the contemporary age, when the processes of economic and cultural interrelationships are being intensified throughout the world, the problem of intensive improvement of languages as well as the question with regard to the language of intra-national contacts, of bilingualism, arise with law-governed inevitability.

Much higher demands than at any time in the past are placed on a language today. It is not only a means for daily association, but also plays a great role in the organization of public life and its development. Of paramount significance in this is the literary language--the highest form of national

languages. Therefore, the problem of development of national literary languages is important both in the theoretical and practical regard. It is connected not only with many linguistic but with sociopolitical questions as well and not only with improvement, formation and strengthening its literary norms but also with division of functional spheres between languages in specific polyglot conditions.

All of these questions are of timely significance in our country, where continuous development of languages is underway along with the development of economic and social life and the flourishing of national cultures of the Soviet people. Consistent implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy has opened before languages of all nations and nationalities of our state a road to flourishing and at the same time to drawing together. The basis of these processes are the increasing economic, sociopolitical and ideological unity of the Soviet society and the development of man's personality, consciousness and national self-awareness. It is necessary to note in this case that national self-awareness is linked in the closest possible manner with internationalist awareness--an important factor of the spiritual make-up of socialist nations. National self-awareness does not only mean that every individual or every national group are aware of their national affiliation, but also the fact that they recognize the value of their nation, its language, culture and traditions and realize what place it occupies in the family of socialist nations and in the history of mankind. Naturally, such appraisal is linked in the closest possible manner with correct sociopolitical orientation. The high degree of literacy and knowledge of literary language is of substantial significance here and occupies an important place in the formation of the spiritual and political make-up of Soviet man. V. I. Lenin wrote "...an illiterate person stands outside the policy, he must be taught the rudiments at first. There can be no policy without it, without it there will only be rumors, gossip, tales and prejudices, but not a policy" (Complete Works, Vol 44, p 174).

In fulfilling Leninist ideas, the Communist Party and the Soviet state have devoted great attention in the process of cultural revolution to implementing in practice the internationalist policy in the field of languages, especially in developing national languages. More than 50 of them, which did not have their own written language in the past, have acquired it and become literary languages. There are now nearly 70 literary languages in the Soviet Union, instruction in schools is conducted in 52 languages, journals are published in 46 languages and newspapers in 55, belletristic literature is created in 77 languages and radio programs are aired in 126 languages of the peoples of the USSR.

But the problems of building national languages and the questions of their interaction, functioning and the tendency of developing every specific language do not remain invariable. They are modified along with changes in the society, along with the new that is being made a part of life of the socialist nations and nationalities and in the interrelations between them. Naturally, an in-depth comprehension of these changes helps to understand the language processes better. K. U. Chernenko, in his address at a meeting of the CPSU Central Committee's commission on preparation of a new version of the CPSU program which was held on 25 April this year, stressed in this connection that

the program "should reveal the nature of the nationalities question under conditions of mature socialism and shed light on the future of nations, which will grow from the objective process of internationalization of public life and from their gradual but steady drawing together."

The objective process of gradual but steady drawing together of nations under conditions of developed socialism also leaves its mark on the development of national languages, their functioning and interaction, which is an integral part of national relations. It is also necessary to bear in mind that inter-relations between the Soviet people and peoples of the socialist countries are strengthened and deepened and the contacts with other peoples of the world become broader and more ramified. This internationalization is reflected in languages of all peoples of the world, who, being connected in the closest possible manner with the real events of life, are striving to find, to create new language means to express new concepts.

Of course, these processes, as has already been noted, are far from independent, they are linked to the nature of socioeconomic relations. Therefore, it is natural that similar processes occur in national languages of the Socialist countries and the observed language situation has much that is common. The combining of efforts of linguists of the socialist countries will contribute to better comprehension of common tendencies and study of national features of a developed language situation.

Coordination of combined research in this direction is being supervised by (Jan Petr), director of the Language Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. It combines in itself linguistic and sociolinguistic problems, which were caused by new social conditions. The philosophical and functional aspects of linguistics and the problems of correlation between existing linguistic forms and requirements of society are in need of research as never before.

One of the existing features in the development of languages of the world today is the internationalization of vocabulary, which is manifested in the borrowing by one language of words from another language, as a result of which a large part of the dictionary make-up becomes a common one for many languages. Although borrowing of words is not a new phenomenon, in the contemporary age, for which, in the words of V. I. Lenin, the increasing internationalization of the entire economic, political and spiritual life of mankind is characteristic, it goes on with unprecedented intensity. As far back as 1855, K. Marx noted in a letter to F. Engels that the great number of borrowings is common feature of European languages (see K. Marx., F. Engels, Works, Vol 28, p 389). Many borrowed words, for example, were made part of the Russian language during the reforms under Peter I. But the number of international words which were made part of it in the past decades is numbered in the tens of thousands.

The Lettish language also has a large number of words borrowed from other languages, especially international words. And it continues to be actively replenished. One of the first Lettish dictionaries of foreign words, which was published in 1878 by (F. Mekon), has 2,200 words, a dictionary published in 1951 has 7,000 title words and a dictionary published in 1978 already had 9,000 words, although actually there are many more borrowed words in the Lettish language. One of the basic directions in borrowing words is connected

with the scientific and technical revolution, when scientific and technological discoveries and achievements are disseminated in various countries and often a foreign word comes into a language along with a new concept or reality. English is widely used in science and technology and therefore many English words have become a part of other languages of the world. As noted by Russian linguist F. Filin, there are also many of them in the Russian language. In the Lettish language, according to researcher Yu. Baldunchik, there are a little more than 1,300 borrowed English words.

A considerable number of borrowed words comes into a language as terms--names of special scientific and technical ideas. In the opinion of specialists it is precisely terminological vocabulary in the age of scientific and technical revolution which is the main source of enrichment and an indicator of literary language development. Two processes are characteristic in this relation--considerable growth in the number of special terms and their intensive penetration in the widely used literary language.

At the 26th CPSU Congress and in subsequent party and government decisions the need for accelerating scientific and technical progress was stressed as one of the most important factors of creating a new society. This requires raising the relative share of science and leading technology in developing production and expanding ties between science and applied and technical fields of knowledge as well as improving the language of scientific literature and technical documentation. Unified terminology, which contributes to clarity and accuracy of scientific language and to raising quality of the educational process, scientific and technical documentation, reference literature and the entire information service, is of invaluable significance in this sense. There is no need to point out the important significance of this for every step of scientific and technical progress.

Therefore, such great attention is devoted in all literary languages to formation and standardization of terminology. Much has been done for international cooperation in this field. As far back as 1949, the question about establishing unified terminological norms on a world scale was raised at an international conference, which was organized by UNESCO. The International Standardization Organization, which consists of 43 countries, including the Soviet Union and 34 organizations among which is UNESCO, is engaged in coordination of terminological work in the whole world. Many unions of translators and applied linguistics associations in Europe are engaged in questions of terminology.

The scientific and organizational centers of terminological work in our country are the Scientific and Technical Terminology Committee of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the All-Union Scientific and Technical Information Institute, and terminological commissions or committees of republic academies of sciences are engaged in terminological questions of national languages. Extensive work in creating and improving terms has been conducted in all republics. The future task consists of developing terminological standards. Approximately 600 state terminological standards have been established in the Russian language and there are approximately 200 standards of CEMA-member countries as well as some international standards. However, there is much that still must be done

in this field. Extensive work must also be done in this respect in our republic, though many questions have already been successfully solved. The Terminological Commission of the LaSSR Academy of Sciences has developed and confirmed terms of many fields of knowledge (14 terminological dictionaries and 54 bulletins have been published). Extensive work is being conducted by a special terminological commission, which under the supervision of specialists of the Party History Institute of the TsK KPL [Latvian Communist Party Central Committee] discusses and confirms terms for a new translation of V. I. Lenin's Works into Lettish.

As we can see, the accelerated development of science and technology is directly linked with the increased role of language, which is becoming more complex and varied. Louis de Broglie, famous physicist and Nobel prize winner, stated in this connection that it is possible to strengthen the knowledge which was already achieved with the aid of mathematical formulas, but it is impossible to develop all of this knowledge without the aid of all means of a literary language. Strange as it seems on the face of it, the ordinary literary language in its imaginary inaccuracy is more precise than the rigid language of formulas. Mathematicians, physicists, chemists and specialists of other fields of science and technology, who widely use formulas, symbols, figures and other hieroglyphics, nevertheless clothe the thought and the thought process in the clothing of a living, most often native language, though they again express and formulate the work result of thought by using special means. These means, the artificial language of formulas only supplements the literary language, and man begins to become familiar with it only when he has fundamentally mastered the natural language.

The molding of a new man of an all-round developed personality also puts forward increased requirements in the mastery of high language culture and in the mastery of a language, especially of a native language. At the present time, when school reform is underway in our country, which is of enormous general political and social significance, it is necessary to devote most serious attention to the improvement of language instruction and to in-depth mastery of native speech. It is precisely the native language, the speech which is heard and mastered by a child from the first days of his life that forms the basis of intellect and gives the first stable ideas of conceptions and realities of life, on which the mastery of all other knowledge and skills will rely on later. According to the opinion of many linguists, teachers and psychologists, the native language is the most direct form of scientific, technical and artistic thinking. Comprehension is better formed and foreign languages are mastered more easily on the basis of deep knowledge of the native language. Andrey Upit said: "The native language is necessary for man like bread and water." G. Gamzatov makes this thought more specific in interpretation to the contemporary language situation in our country: "Any language, even the language of the smallest people with respect to number of spiritual value, a thousand years of experience of people's thinking is concentrated in it. The mastery of the Russian language is, naturally, being regarded by the Soviet people as a factor contributing to solving the most important contemporary problem--the drawing together of nations and their mutual cultural enrichment, as a criterion of erudition and cultural level of people. At the same time,

the ability of contemporaries to speak, read and write in the native language is also regarded as a criterion of erudition and cultural level. Without this it is difficult to imagine a harmoniously developed person" (FILOLOGICHESKIYE NAUKI No 3, 1983, p 250).

Bilingualism, which has become a means for overcoming the language barrier in the multilingual family of peoples of the USSR, has developed in our country in an atmosphere of genuinely equal development and mutual enrichment of languages of the socialist nations and nationalities and free use by the Soviet people of their native language and the language of intra-national intercourse--Russian. It is necessary to stress that this is an objective process, which is a result of the expanding and deepening internationalization of the entire life under contemporary conditions. A similar language situation when diverse interrelations between peoples unavoidably pose the question about the language of intercourse, is characteristic of the whole world. This problem is especially important in multinational countries. But while under capitalist conditions social relations of domination and subordination are also manifested in the language sphere, socialism has established the ground on which the language field of endeavor sprouts with seeds of interaction and mutual enrichment and not of discord and suppression. The anticommunist propaganda, which spreads via all its channels and in most differing variations the fabrications about "russianization," "deliberate language destruction" and "denationalization," which allegedly take place in the Soviet Union, without particular inventiveness attributes the illnesses of its own system to socialism. Bilingualism in our country, the free mastery of the Russian language and the language of one's own nationality, does not have anything in common with a language of one nation replacing the languages of all other nations. From the copious evidence of this--in education, publishing, press activity and so forth--I will mention only a very characteristic one. In the 9 years, which separate the last two population censuses (1970 and 1979), the number of persons of non-Russian nationalities who speak Russian fluently has increased by almost 20 million people, and at the same time the number of persons who regard the language of their nationality as their native language has remained the same.

The nationalities policy of the Communist Party under conditions of mature socialism, relying on the objective dynamics of national relations, is aimed at further flourishing and drawing together of all Soviet peoples. In the language sphere this is expressed in the improvement of intra-national intercourse, which bilingualism has become. The school reform, which envisages a more in-depth mastery by students of their native as well as the Russian language, is also directed toward this: "To adopt additional measures on improving conditions for studying the native language along with Russian, which has been voluntarily adopted by the Soviet people as a means of intra-national intercourse. Fluent Russian must become a norm for youths graduating from secondary educational institutions."

Knowledge of the Russian language is necessary under contemporary conditions in everyday associations, because labor collectives, as a rule, are multinational, as well as for obtaining fuller and all-round information in the most diverse fields of science, art and politics. All of the most significant

belletristic and scientific literature of the peoples of our country and the whole world has been translated into Russian. According to the data of linguist F. Filin, the knowledge of Russian in our time gives access to 80 percent of information available in the world.

Increasingly more attention is being devoted to studying Russian in the educational system of all national republics. Mastery of the Russian language is a linguistic and pedagogical and political and ideological problem. A special resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, which was adopted in 1983, devotes attention to the necessity of improving the study of the Russian language. It describes the need to establish conditions which would make it easier for inhabitants of national republics to master the Russian language. Much is being done in this respect in our republic. The Institute of Language and Literature imeni A. Upit of the LaSSR Academy of Sciences has established a center for the study of functioning of the Russian language in our republic. Some methodical aids have been developed and a plan of measures for studying the Russian language is being coordinated more broadly, including also organization for the purposes of courses where there is a need for this. An extensive two-volume Lettish-Russian dictionary as well as a series of dictionaries of terms have been published. Steps are being taken with the aim of raising the level in the use of the Russian language under conditions of Russian-Lettish bilingualism, for the principles of knowledge of the Russian language are possessed by nearly all residents of our republic, for whom Russian is not native and the problem most often consists in raising the level of speech, oral and written.

Bilingualism is stable and active in our republic, but still it has not reached the ideal level--this tool requires further improvement. It would be ideal if both languages are known as best as possible among the entire population permanently residing in the republic, when either language could be used in intercourse according to situation. As noted at the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference on Questions of Development of National Relations Under Conditions of Mature Socialism, which was held in Riga in 1982, "...it is important that Russians and representatives of other nationalities, who are being educated in republics, would know the language of the indigenous nationality. This will make it possible to use them more actively in the national economy, the party and state machinery and in the field of culture" ("Vospityvat' ubezhdennykh patriotov-internatsionalistov" [Bring Up Staunch Patriots-Internationalists], Politizdat, Moscow, 1982, p 52).

We are now adopting organizational measures so that residents of our republic of non-Lettish nationality would have greater opportunity to master the Lettish language. This is especially necessary for workers in such professions as trade, consumer services and medicine. This will help in the general strengthening of the atmosphere of unimpeded intercourse and understanding and mutual respect and friendship, taking into account the fact that not everyone, for whom Russian is not a native language, especially people of the older generation, knows it in full measure. For the purpose of studying the Lettish language by those residents of the republic who do not know it, Lettish language courses are being organized and educational aids have been developed for them.

Television programs about the Lettish language for people of other nationalities have already been presented for 2 years. Surveys are being conducted to obtain the opinion of those studying Lettish on how to improve this work.

In expanding and deepening the entire work, we must bear in mind that the processes of drawing together and mutual enrichment of nations and cultures of the Soviet people will be the more intensive and fruitful, the greater the number of people who are bilingual to perfection.

Bilingualism is that reality in the dynamics of national languages in our country in the contemporary age, which will be of a long nature and will develop and deepen. Therefore, close attention of state organs to these questions is just as necessary as thorough scientific comprehension of real language processes.

A substantial word in the language policy belongs to linguistics. It interprets the complex processes in the development of literary languages scientifically and is called upon to regulate and coordinate them. This determines the great tasks of contemporary linguistics, which are linked with active promotion of society's development to a greater degree than at any time in the past. The task of linguists is to study those tendencies which are characteristic of the epoch of developed socialism and scientific and technical revolution and to provide scientifically based practical recommendations on the basis of considered conclusions. In the process of this interaction of science on language and living language practice we will progress more rapidly to that ideal in the development of languages, which would correspond to the new stage of our social development.

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UZBEK SUPREME COURT CADRE RESHUFFLE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 1 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 100-word decree of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing the appointment as members of the Uzbek Supreme Court of the following people: Takhimdzhon Abdulkhasanov, Akhror Akhundzhanovich Kadyrov, Abdukodir Sarabekov, and Tadzhikhon Shamshiyeva. Page 4 of the same issue carries a brief notice under the rubric of "Chronicle" stating that the following former members of the Uzbek Supreme Court were relieved of their duties in connection with transfer to other work: Makhmudzhan Kuranov, Yuldash Khusanovich Nasimov, and Kazakhdzhan Saliyev.

UZBEK ELECTION FIGURES PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 1 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 700-word report from the Presidium of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet titled "On the Results of Elections to the Local Soviets of People's Deputies, 19th Convocation." The report gives a rundown on certain categories and compositions of commissions, deputies, and other groups. For conducting elections 41,498 election commissions were formed, with 485,491 representatives of public organizations participating. Composing the commissions were 282,005 workers and kolkhozniki (58.1 percent), 222,652 members or candidate members of the CPSU (45.9 percent), 262,839 non-party people (54.1 percent), 239,299 women (49.3 percent), 139,606 young people up to 30 years of age (28.7 percent), and 83,368 members of Komsomol (17.2 percent).

The republic total for deputies elected to local soviets is 104,512. Among them are 41,150 workers (39.4 percent), 31,267 kolkhozniki (29.9 percent), 45,372 (or 43.4 percent) members or candidate members of the CPSU, non-party members 59,140 (56.6 percent), 51,640 women (49.4 percent), 36,646 young people up to 30 years of age (35.1 percent), 22,895 members of Komsomol (21.9 percent). 46.9 percent of the deputies were new.

#### INTER-ETHNIC MARRIAGES LAUDED IN SOUTHERN KIRGHIZIYA

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMSOMOLETS KIRGIZII in Russian 5 Jan 85 carries on page 1 an unsigned 300-word article entitled "Towards the Golden Anniversary" which highlighted the golden anniversary of an ethnically-mixed marriage. The article notes that in the southern part of Kirghizia, every 100th family is "international" [ethnically-mixed]. The article also claims that such marriages are among "the most friendly and stable."

#### PRIVATE AUTO-SHOPS PROLIFERATE IN ARMENIA

[Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 22 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 1600-word article entitled "Auto-service: Amateurs against Professionals," which discusses some of the problems which now result from illegal auto-service shops run from private homes. The proliferation of such "body-shops" is viewed as a negative phenomenon for a number of reasons. Firstly, the availability of such services on the black market enables many people involved in traffic accidents to evade the law; car-owners simply leave the scene of the accident and have their car repainted or rebuilt. All signs of the accident are removed and the guilty cannot be brought to account for their wrong-doings. Such shops are also tremendously for car thieves, enabling them to rework completely stolen cars.

One leader of the republic administration "Avtotekhobsluzhivaniye" (Auto Technical Service) estimated that as many as one-third of the total number of cars requiring service in a year are presently being repaired by these self-described "hobbyists." Such work outside of official establishments has seriously impaired plan-fulfillment on the part of the state-owned shops.

Leaders are presently discussing the question of how to control this activity; one possible solution being evaluated would be to issue licenses to those who organize home body-shops and try to involve them in the system. The article notes that there would still be problems: once given the opportunity to work at home, workers might leave the state-run repair stations in large numbers, causing a shortage of workers there. Quality control of work done in the home would also be difficult. The author concludes that it is best to fight this upsurge of home-based activity" ... insofar as each such establishment potentially might be a next of dark intrigues."

#### KASSR ELEVENTH SUPREME SOVIET TO MEET

[Editorial report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 28 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 30-word decree of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing the convocation of the first session of the eleventh KaSSR Supreme Soviet to take place on 28 March 1985 in Alma-Ata.

UKRAINIAN CP CC RESPONDS TO CRITICISM OF CHERNIGOV OBKOM

[Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 February 1985 carries on page 3, under the rubric "After Criticism," a 200-word article entitled "Strengthen Efficiency." The article responds to a 31 January PRAVDA report entitled "Instead of Business" which criticized the Chernigov party obkom for holding enlarged buro sessions in all 22 rayons last summer, which were marked by "speechifying" rather than serious work. This allegedly set back both the harvest and winter preparations for livestock throughout the oblast, leading to levels in several agricultural indicators for January 1985 that were lower than in the previous year. In the response, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Second Secretary A. Titarenko reports that the Ukrainian CP Central Committee has discussed "Instead of Business" and found the criticism of the Chernigov Obkom's "formal, inefficient approach to work" to be justified. The Central Committee has therefore required the Chernigov Obkom and its First Secretary L. Palazhchenko to "draw the necessary conclusions from PRAVDA's critical report and to eliminate the serious shortcomings noted therein." It has also recommended that all obkoms "take into account the critical remarks made... and, guided by the demands of the CC CPSU, take additional measures to improve work style and methods."

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